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ON THE DEATH OF HON. THADDEUS STEVENS.

Death, we cannot say thine arrow
Hath, with cruel haste, bereft us,
While we, in his bed, so narrow,
Lay our Statesman, who hath left us.

From the capitol they've borne him,
Where his days have well been spent;
Let the friends of Freedom mourn him,
Let the nation bless him.

Looking o'er the years behind us,
Years of darkness, blood and strife;
Much we see that doth remind us
Of his true, heroic life.

Yes, that hand that oft hath pleaded
Justice for the poor oppressed;
Now that it hath ceased, unheeded,
Death has calmly laid to rest.

And that voice, whose tones so thrilling,
Cheered the poor and urged the brave,
Hushed forever in the grave.

But, we will not let him perish,
Fame immortal he has won;
Three blest names we'll always cherish—
Stevens, Lincoln, Washington.

—JENNIE E. SMITH.

THE CITY OF QUITO.

Something Relating to one of the Highest Cities in the World.

[Correspondence N. Y. Post.]

At the foot of volcanic Pichincha, only five hours' travel from its smoking crater, lies "the city above the clouds," "the novel of the world," "magnificent Quito." On the north is the plain of Rumibamba, the battle-field where Gonzales Pizarro routed the first Viceroy of Peru, and the scene two centuries later of the achievements of La Condamine, which made it the classic ground of astronomy. On the Southern edge of the city rises Panecillo reminding one of Mount Tabor by its symmetrical form, and overlooking the beautiful and well-watered plain of Turubumba. On the east flows the Rio Machangara, and just beyond it stand the Puengasa hills, hiding the Chillo valley; while the weary sun goes early to rest behind the towering peaks of Pichincha. So described in this sequestered spot, the traveler approaching by the Guayaquil road sees only a part of it, and is disappointed. And even when standing on Panecillo, with the entire city spread out before him, he is not wholly satisfied. Buried between treeless, sombre sierras, and isolated from the rest of the world by impassable roads and gigantic Cordilleras, Quito appears to us of the commercial nineteenth century as useless as the old feudal towns perched on the mountains in the middle Not a chimney rises above the red tiled roofs telling of homely hearths beneath. No busy hum greets the ear; there are bugles instead of signal-s, and jingling mule bells in place of rattling carriages. The wandering eyes does not look for a railroad or a telegraph, for even the highways, such as they are, seem deserted, and save the music made for soldiers and saints, all is silent. But let us enter. Passing the ruined chapel "Del Senor del buen pasaje," and crossing by a substantial stone bridge the little Machangara, hastening to pay tribute to the Pacific, we leave behind us the dirty, dilapidated suburbs of the capital. Soon we find ourselves bowed by a veil-covered senora on the beautiful balcony to talk of Quito and Quitenians.

Quito thought not the highest city on the globe, is 2 000 feet higher than the Hospice of Great St. Bernard on the Alps, which is the only permanent place of abode in Europe above 6 500 feet. When Mr. Hassaurek was appointed United States Minister to Ecuador, he thanked *Mr. Lincoln for his confirmation, but asked for highest gift* in his power. The mean result of our numerous observations with Green's standard barometer places the Grand Plaza 9,420 feet above the sea, and therefore 1,000 feet higher than the calculation of Humboldt. Cuzco and Potosi may surpass it in altitude; but there is not a city in the world which can show at once such a genial climate, such magnificent scenery, and such a checkered history. It is unique likewise in its latitude, lying only 15 miles below the equator; no other capital comes within 300 miles of the equinoctial line.

Whatever may have been the plan of Quito in the days of Huayna Capac, it is evident that the Spanish founders were guided more by the spurs of Pichincha than by astronomy. The streets make an angle of 45 degrees with the meridian, so that not a single marble building faces any one of the four cardinal points of the compass. Two deep ravines come down the mountain and traverse the city from west to east. They are usually covered by arches on which the houses rest; but where they are open they disclose as fit representatives of the place of torment as the Valley of Hinnom. The outline of the city is as irregular as its surface. It includes one square mile; but it requires all of them straighter that the apostolic one in Damascus, cross one another very nearly at right angles. None of them are too wide, and the walks are painfully narrow. The Calle de Garcia Moreno, they are well paved. The inequality of the site, and its elevation above the Machanagra renders the drainage perfect. The streets are dimly lighted by tallow candles, every householder being obliged to hang out a lantern at 7 P. M., unless there is moonshine. The candles, however, usually expire about 10 o'clock. There are three "squares"—Plaza Mayor, Plaza de San Francisco, and Plaza de Santo Domingo. The first is 100 feet square, and adorned with trees and flowers; the others are dusty and unpaved, being used as market-places, where Indians and donkeys most do congregate. All the plazas have fountains fed with pure water from the hillsides.

Few buildings can boast of architectural beauty; yet Quito looks palatial to the traveler who has just emerged from the dense forest on the coast, "crossing bridgeless rivers, thundering over bottomless roads, and ascending and descending immense mountains." He is astonished to find such elegant edifices and such proud aristocracy in this lofty lap of the Andes. The Indian habitations of Quito likewise have no more architectural pretensions than an Arab dwelling. They are low mud hovels, the scene within and without of dirt and disorder.

As we approach the Grand Plaza, the center of the city, the buildings increase in size, style and finish. The ordinary material is adobe, not only because it is cheap, but also because it best resists earthquake shocks. Fears of a *terremoto* has likewise led to a general adoption of construction which is slightly ridiculous when we see the poverty which it protects; the walls are often two or three feet thick. The ground floor is occupied by servants whose rooms, small enough to be called niches—surround the paved courtyard. Around the courtyard are arches or pillars supporting a gallery, which is the passageway to the apartments of the second floor, covered by a projecting roof, usually of square bricks. With few exceptions the only windows are glass doors leading to balconies overhanging the pavement. The tiled roofs project far over into the street, and from these still further protection against the weather is used to be seen in Rio Janerio, but have now been banished to the antiquarian museum. Only three or four private residences rise above two stories. The houses have a plentiful supply of chests, cupboards of Damascene merchants; half a dozen modern ladies can keep out any more customers. The door serves as entrance, exist, window and show case. The finest structure is later around the plaza. Here are the public buildings, some of them dating back to the times of Phillip II. They are modelled after the old Spanish style: there is scarcely a fragment of Gothic architecture. They are built of large brick, or dark, volcanic stone from Pichincha. The Government House, which serves at once as "White House" and Capitol, is an imposing edifice, fronting the Grand Plaza and adorned with a fine portico. On right rises the cathedral; on the left stands the unpretending palace of the Nuncio. The former would be called beautiful were it kept in repair; it has a splendid marble porch and a terrace with carved stone bulustrade. The interior facade is painted in fresco. The Jesuit Church, which has an elaborate front of porphyry. The Church of San Francisco, built by the treasures of Atahualipa, discovered by an Indian named Catana, is the richest. It is surmounted by two lofty towers, and the interior is a perfect blaze of gilding. The monastery attached to it is one of the largest in the world; but the greater part of it is in ruins, and one of the wings is used as a barrack. To-day, unfrocked convents, which cling to every church save the cathedral, have neutralized nearly all architectural effect.

The Woman Question in Russia.

The *Courrier Francais*, a French journal, having recently stated that England was the first to emancipate the negro, and would be the last to ask for this assertion, and declares that the latter work has already been accomplished in Russia. In that country, it says, the emancipation exists, and always existed, husband and wife being two persons entirely independent of each other in the eyes of the civil law. The husband not only can not dispose of the property of his wife, but she herself may dispose of it without consulting him in any way. Politically, too, there is complete equality between the two; and if the wife possesses the necessary property qualifications, she can vote for the election of members to the provincial assembly, communal, newly instituted, her sex being no obstacle to the exercise of the right. It will thus be seen that in this question England has merely to follow—Russia having already led the way.

THE REVOLUTION STILL PENDING.

Stern Arguments Eloquently Presented.

Ex Lieutenant Governor Stanton, of Ohio (radical), in a speech delivered at Parkersburg, West Va., on the 6th instant, spoke respecting the pending revolution and the conflict between labor and capital as follows:—

This country is now really in a state of revolution, and the idea that because hostilities are suspended and there are no longer contending armies in the field that, therefore, the war is over and this controversy is ended, is a great mistake. The history of no nation is an entire thing. You cannot cut it up into sections and take the history of a year, or of ten years, and look at it separately and unconnected with what has gone before and what is to come after. Every act is preceded by something that has caused it, and from which something else will hereafter originate. Hence, when you undertake to look at measures of administration and public polity, as isolated measures, unconnected with the state of things that has given rise to them, and unconnected with what is likely to grow out of them in the future, you can have no correct comprehension of such measures o. administration. To have any correct appreciation of any given line of policy you must first inquire as to what caused it—what necessity there was for it. You cannot comprehend it without you do. Now here we are, just at the close of a gigantic rebellion, engaged in the restoration of the country to a state of peace, harmony and prosperity, if possible. To enable you to understand and comprehend fully those measures that are to be adopted, or that you are called upon to consider, you must look back to the causes out of which our difficulties have arisen. You have had a war, but our Democratic friends generally ignore it. If you were to hear a dozen Democratic speeches you would not hear from them *that* there had been any war since the war of 1812. But I apprehend that there are men here who have not forgotten it. What was the war about? You cannot understand what measures of public polity are necessary for closing up the breaches created unless you know what the war was about.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

I have been for a long time a convert to the heresy, if it be one, announced by Mr. Seward long before the war began, that this country could not perpetually exist one-half slave States and the other half free—that there was an irreconcilable antagonism between free and slave labor—that the country must be all slave or all free territory, or the country would be divided into two sections, one slave and the other free. This, in my judgment, is the origin of the war, and whatever you may say about the special occasion that gave rise to any particular acts, such as the Kansas-Nebraska bill and other matters of legislation, yet the war itself was unavoidable in this condition of things. It might have been postponed for a few years longer or brought on a few years earlier; but there is an irreconcilable antagonism between free and slave labor which would forever prevent them from existing in harmony together. Out of this grew the war, and the war itself was the unavoidable result of that condition of things. Underlying all political economy and all social organization is the question of the relations of capital and labor. It so happened—no matter how or why—as in all countries and in all ages that a large proportion of the capital of the country has been concentrated in the hands of a comparatively small portion of the people, and that the great mass of the people have nothing but their labor to rely upon. It has always been a question in political economy as to what are the just relations of labor and capital and the laborer and the capitalist; whether the capitalist of the country should own the laborer or whether the laborer should own his own man, controlling his own earnings, his own person.

Mr. Stanton here contrasted the systems of free and slave labor in their relations to politics and capital as they existed before the war, and then drifted into the tariff question:—

Now these two systems before the war commenced were represented in Congress, and among the powers of the national government there were some that could be exercised to a greater extent so as to aid in the development of free labor civilization or in the development of slave labor civilization. For instance, as long ago as 1832, I recollect, the question arose about the tariff as to whether it was not due to the agricultural and mechanical interests of this country that it should have duty laid upon imported goods *so as to put the labor of this country upon a footing with the labor of other countries.* Without it the laboring man was exposed to the competition of the pauper labor of Europe. Now, the theory of our free labor was this:—belonged to an agricultural community exclusively, and looked at it from an agricultural point of view. Our raw agricultural products need a market near home, so that it need not be eaten up by distant transportation. If we send it over the ocean, it goes to feed Liverpool, before it reaches the consumer one-half of its value goes into the hands of the transportation agents, and it feeds the iron men of Wales, and their railroad iron is imported into West Virginia and laid down on the railroads from Parkersburg to Baltimore. Now, we said, if you will give us a tariff, so that we will be able to manufacture railroad iron instead of bringing it here to consume it, by the reduction of transportation, we will be able to sell it for twice as much. We said to them, we have to sell our corn for twenty-five cents. Give us domestic consumers, save us the expense of distant transportation, and we will be able to sell at fifty cents. But Mr. Calhoun said we don't want that; we want to buy at twenty-five cents to feed our niggers with. He didn't want a tariff; he didn't want free labor, well paid, because he had to pay for it. That was the issue for the West:—Here is a vast public domain, lying uncultivated, which the government is selling at $1 25 an acre. It will be a great deal better to give it away to every man with a family—it will be better to give it to every young man in Virginia, for instance, who will take a wife and go out and settle upon a quarter section and improve it. That was the Homestead law, and we were in favor of such law wherever free labor prevailed. But Mr. Kelt came up and said:—We don't want any quarter sections; we have our thousands of acres, and we want thousands of acres when we go out upon new lands to take our slaves upon. We want a large section of land—the very bigger we have, and let us go into your free territory, we will do it. But as to giving a quarter section for each landholder that didn't amount to blacks. The consequence was that the slave policy would be to extend free labor institutions and give them control in the councils of the nation, and crush out slave labor civilization. Such were some of the sources of discord that prevailed, and of conflict that grew out of it, shown, in these two systems of civilization. The speaker closed this branch of his subject by contrasting the effects free and slave labor had excited, respectively, on the enactments and old Virginia, the former, with every advantage, having constantly improved in wealth, population and every element of prosperity, while the latter, even before the war, became so reduced and its soil so unproductive by the poor occupations of the State no sign of animal or vegetable life could be seen except here and there a famished grasshopper, sitting on a naked mullen stalk, with tears in his eyes. I have run over these leading thoughts for the purpose of showing that the war grew out of the conflict of these two systems of civilization, and that because the free labor system was the strongest, having all the elements of national power, it conquered in the struggle. Very well, we say these gentlemen slavery is abolished; now, why make any more fuss about it? I understand perfectly well that by the proclamation of President Lincoln and the constitutional amendment that it does not exist in the United States. But I know another thing. I know that those habits and manners, and customs and dispositions which slavery engendered have not been obliterated. They still linger, and although abolishing slavery has abolished the trail of the serpent is over that country still.

A Vineyard on Every Farm.

Some day in the future the art and practice of wine-making will be as familiar and universal among us as the manufacture of cider is now. And the juice of the grape, properly prepared, is greatly superior to that of the apple in strength and health-giving elements. It is an easy matter for the majority of farmers to provide ample supplies of wine for their household use at a comparatively trifling cost. A half acre in each hundred of cultivated land, set with vines of hardy varieties, would be sufficient, if well cared for, to furnish both fruit and wine for the number of people occupying, on the average, that area. Doubtless there are limited regions in our country where grapes would not succeed; but these are the exceptions; they would thrive to a sufficient degree to make the growing of them for family use satisfactory, although it might be far from profitable to raise them for market. The choicest food for locality where a solitary vine does well, it is certain that enough others will thrive to supply the wants of the population. By such universal planting only can we hope to see the rural population of our land supplied with fruit and wine, for the products of the favored grape regions, where the culture is carried on extensively, will be mostly absorbed by cities. Let every farmer have his vineyard, as well as his orchard, not planted with a view to selling the products, but to consuming them in his own family. It is pretty safe to assert that where apple trees will flourish, some varieties of grapes will do tolerably well alongside of them. The manufacture of wine for home use should be conducted almost precisely like that of cider. Have the fruit ripe and clean; mash it and press out the juice with care; let it ferment a few days, like good cider, then rack it; cleanse the casks and refill them; bung tight and rack again early in the spring, and the third time on the approach of hot weather; have sound, sweet casks, keep them full, and store in a clean, cool cellar, and your beverage will excel in grateful flavor and healthful, exhilarating effects, when the hard labor and hot suns of summer tempt its trial. Labor and hot suns of summer tempt its trial. labor and hot suns and simple to make good wine as good cider. The yield of wine would probably average four hundred gallons per acre from well cultivated vineyards of strong, hardy varieties, like the Concord, Ives, and Clinton.—*Rural New Yorker.*

EGYPTIAN WOMEN.

How They Live, Talk, and What They Do.

Emmeline Lott writes to an English newspaper the following account of the women of Egypt as they are to-day. She says:

The Egyptian women are generally supposed in Europe to be shut up in harems like slaves, subject to all the caprices of their lords, without any society whatever. That is far from being the case. They are cunning and shrewd enough to learn, as soon as they are married, to make their live pass away pleasantly enough. Being accustomed to confinement, and taught from their earliest days that it is their duty to study the whims and fancies of those to whom they are to be married, they seek to do so, and by that means possess great influence over their husbands, to maintain which is the sole occupation of their lives. There are more females than males in Egypt. They are divided into two classes, irrespective of the black slaves, the native-born and foreigners, among whom we class the Georgians, Circassians, and Mingrelians. The former are purchased by the grandees, and people the harems of the princes and individuals attached to the vice-regal court, and are easily distinguished by the fairness of their complexions, while the others are much darker, and have pointed features. The foreign women were born Christians, but were made to embrace the Moslem faith before being brought into Egypt. Those in Turkey, but especially at Constantinople, have been endowed with ideas and manners totally different from those of their own sex in their respective countries. As they know, as soon as they enter the harems, that they are destined to live in opulence, and that every respect will be shown them—for I have already pointed out, in *Harems Life in Turkey and Egypt*, the etiquette that the slaves observe to the princesses, the seeds of ambition soon begin to be developed among them, and they become bigots in their new religion. The Turks take great care of this kind of women. Those who, by reason of their rank or the post that they occupy in the Government, disdain an alliance with a true-born Egyptian woman, no matter of whatever rank she may be, generally purchase at a great price, varying from £300 to £1,000, a Georgian or Circassian, whom they marry immediately afterwards, and who, when she has obtained a hold on her husband's affections—assisted by the counsels of the mother of her harem, a very Machiavellian Princess—enters heart and soul into political intrigues. The women are not constrained in their tastes nor in their habits: they eat, drink coffee and liquors, and smoke to their heart's content. Accompanied by their personal and favorite slave attendant, the head eunuch,* they call upon the harem whenever they like, proceed to the Bazaars (which)—the gossiping shops of the Orient—visit other harems, and go shopping into the bazaars. They are entirely free in all their actions, and there is no fear of their transgressing the bounds of decorum or etiquette, for I can safely say that such a line of conduct never enters the heads of Moslem women. In the first place, they are too bigoted to engage in any *liasons* with an infidel; and secondly, they know, from what they have heard from their mothers of the harem and others, the fate that awaits them if they were so imprudent as to commit such a suicidal act—that death would be their punishment, as well as that of their paramour. Their habitual conversation among themselves is disgusting, and peculiar to European cars; but they have been trained up from childhood to converse in that manner, without having the slightest idea that by so doing they outrage the feelings of their sex; they think no harm of it, and it is not so doing, and all a European woman could say to them would not convince them to the contrary.

The Egyptian women generally pass their time in frivolities, except on certain days, when they attend to their *menage*, as I have already explained in "The English Governess in Egypt," in pleasing and wheedling their husbands, studying their peculiarities, and humoring to a T their whims and caprices. They delight in relating stories themselves to their ladies of the harem, slaves, and eunuchs, congregated of an evening in the court-yard, and, when tired of listening to the songs of the almehs and their own slaves, having their horoscopes cast, and asking their mothers of the harem to interpret the dreams they have had during their *lief*, as Joseph did those of Pharaoh's butler.

The splendid halls of "the mansion of bliss" of the great resound also with complaints. One woman murmurs at her barrenness; another at the favor bestowed by her lord upon her *libbi* for the time, which gives rise to jealousies, and to fever pitch. A question of engrossing interest is how they can obtain heirs. Most of the Turks adopt a rigid system of economy as regards their wives, and the baksheesh they bestow upon their ikbals, slaves, eunuchs, and other attendants. Many limit their toilet expenses to a fixed sum *per annum*, and do not allow them to give too expensive fantasies in dress. Moslem women, on the contrary, who possessed large landed property, were very wealthy, and displayed a large amount of luxury and taste in their paras with no sparing hand for fantasies, and lived in such a state of independence that they had quite the upper hand over their husbands. A Memlookbey's wife was like a queen in her harem, and kept up a regular state. Fiefs and wealth flocked to them for protection, for appointments for their husbands, fathers, or brothers, and sought their influence to shield them from the consequences of their misdeeds; but that state of things is a record of the past.

* Who is her devoted servant as long as she prostitutes him well with backsheesh, which they allude to a most facetious extent; for his smiles or frowns are as important to that female as the fate of empires in the Orient as the quicksilver is in a barometer by the state of the atmosphere.

A Part of the Woman Question.

Time out of mind woman have been credited with all the graces and virtues possible in a world which "the trail of the serpent" had defiled. To be sure they had been cursed as well, as the cause of most of the miseries of society, from Eve's time to Helen's, and later still. As maidens they are confessedly the most sacred manifestations of humanity, and to be approached with the reverence rightfully due to the holiest thing we know; while in the new spiritualistic world we are told to look for the time when the moral supremacy of women shall be the recognized law of human life, and the reign of violence and tears and all iniquity shall therefore be at an end. But what woman do not see is that all this poetic flattery comes originally from the idealizing passion of men, and that, left to themselves, with only each other for critics and analyzers they would soon find themselves stripped of their superhuman moral finery, and reduced to the bare core of uncompromising truth. And this would be the best thing for them in the end. If they could but rise superior to the weakness of flattery they would rise beyond the power of much that now degrades them. Then they would possibly consider the questions of their own shortcomings when told where they fail, and what they could not do, and what they would be sure to make a mess of if they attempted, they would prove their title to the rights they claim, and they improve it now by the shrill cries and indignant remonstrances of affronted womanhood. This is the day of trial for many things—among others, for the capacity of woman for an organized force of action, and for the wisest exercise of power. Do women think they show their fitness for nobler duties than those already assigned them, by their impatience under censure which is, after all, but one mode of teaching? Are they qualified by knowledge to act in concert with men, by an absolute moral supremacy which it is a kind of sacrilege to deny? If they think they are on the right road at present, follow it. Let there be no, in heaven's name. When they have wandered sufficiently far perhaps they will have sense enough to turn back, and see for themselves what mistakes they have made and might have avoided, had they but had the courage of self knowledge in only a small degree. Certainly, so long as womanhood is held to confer, *per se*, a special and unassailable divinity, so long will women be rendered comparatively incapable of the best work—error, conceit, natural ignorance, and through impatience of the teaching that comes by rebuke. Nothing is so damaging in the long run as exaggerated pretensions; for by-and-by, after a certain period of uncritical homage, the world is sure to believe that the silver vail which it has so long respected, hides deformity, not divinity, and that which is too sacred for use is only fit for show for public honor. If the faults of women are not to be discussed, nor their follies condemned, because womanhood is a sacred thing, and a man naturally respects his mother and sisters, then woman must be content to live in the seclusion of the harem, where they will be safe from both the gaze and the censure of the outside world; they must not come down into the battle fields and the workshops, where they forfeit all claim to protection, and have to accept the fate of Man Friday. It must be one thing or the other. Either their merits must be weighed, and their capacity assayed in reference to the place they want to take—and in doing this their faults must be boldly and distinctly discussed—or must be content with their present condition; and with the mystic sanctity of womanhood, accept also the moral seclusion belonging, by their very nature, to things too sacred for criticism, and too perfect for censure. It rests with themselves to decide which it is to be.—*Saturday Review.*

Comprehensive View of the Crop Prospect.

The Associated Press agents all over the country have been for some time collecting facts about the crops now being gathered or rapidly maturing. From them we find the general result to be highly gratifying in the North and East. Most of the small grains yield considerably more than last year, and of better quality. Of course there are exceptions in many places, but the wheat crop is almost universally reported at a considerable increase over 1867. The corn is true, in a modified degree, of rye, oats and barley. Corn will be a full average early to judge, but an increased harvest is looked for. The hay crop has been unprecedentedly heavy. Fruits are scarce and poor; the apple crop throughout New York and Pennsylvania is almost a complete failure, and peaches in Maryland seem to have come to nothing. The grain crops in the West are unusually good, but fruit seems to have failed badly. In the South the general result is gratifying; nearly every crop is good, and some remarkably so. The breadth planted to cotton is small, but the promise of a good yield is excellent.

PERSIA.

Its Population and Resources.

Mr. Ronald Thompson, the Secretary of the British Legation at Teheran, reports to the Foreign Office that the population and resources of Persia have been over estimated. Extending 700 miles from north to south, and 900 miles east to west, Persia contains 648,000 square miles; but an immense extent of its superficies is absolutely desert, and the population is every where so scanty that it only averages about seven to the square mile. Tabreez may have about 110,000 inhabitants; Teheran, 85,000; Meshed, 70,000; Ispahan, 60,000. Allowing 1,000,000 for the towns, 1,700,000 for the Turkish, Lek, Koordish and Arab tribes which are spread over Persia, and 1,700,000 for the remaining inhabitants, the whole number of the population is brought up to 4 400,000, a number probably rather over than under the mark.

In the Royal Treasury of Persia it is said there is deposited gold coin of the value of £1,500,000; gold furniture and plate belonging to the Crown, £500,000, and the Crown jewels valued at £2,000,000, making in all £4,000,000, or twenty crores of tomans. The most remarkable of the Crown jewels are the Derya-I-Noor, 178 carats, valued at 500,000 tomans, or £200,000; the Taj Mehel, 113 carats, and the English diamond, 73 carats, given by George IV to Fatti Ali Shah. The Persian Government has no debt, the balance due by the Shah to Russia on account of the expenses of the war concluded in 1828, amounting to about £200,000, having been canceled by the Emperor twelve years ago.

The revenue of Persia demanded from the several provinces this year amounts to 4,912,500 tomans (8s.), or £1,965,000; but under the complex system of taxation much more will be wrung from the people, and intercepted by local functionaries on its way to the Treasury. Small as is the revenue of Persia, it is in excess of the expenditure, the current year £200,000 for the army; £300,000 for civil services; £100,000 for the priesthood and syods, and £200,000 for extraordinary disbursements, the residue, with presents from officials on appointment, being applicable to the Shah's private expenditure, the use of the army, and other purposes.

The army consists nominally of about 105,500 men, but not more than a third of this number is on active service; the remainder form a kind of reserve, mostly disarmed and engaged in agricultural pursuits, but liable to be called upon at any moment; supposed to receive half pay, but seldom it. Every appointment in the army is disposed of to the highest bidder. The troops are armed with old-fashioned French muskets, purchased in Paris for about 25s. each, which were purchased in 200,000, twenty years ago, and a few thousand made in Teheran. Probably there are not more than a hundred cannon in Persia mounted and fit for service; nearly all of them are smooth bored and of small calibre, varying from six pounds to twelve pounds.

The officers generally are said to be ignorant and inefficient, but the soldiers are described as obedient, sober, intelligent, and capable of enduring great fatigue. Last summer Mr. Thomson saw several regiments perform voyages of twenty-four miles for days together, and on one occasion they marched thirty-six miles over a sandy desert in the plain of Tarahrass, without a drop of water on the road, and under a burning sun when the thermometer stood at 102 degrees in a double fly Indian tent.

The Jews and General Grant.

To the Editor of the Boston Transcript:

In the Boston *Post* of Wednesday an article appeared headed "Grant and the Jewish Vote," signed by "Max." I do not know who Max is; whether he is an Israelite or a Mohammedan not being material; but to his conclusions I entirely object, as being illogical, erroneous, and decidedly anti-Jewish.

No one, in this country, denies that the order was proscriptive, but in one sense not uncalled for. The General never meant then, since, or now, to proscribe the Jews because they were such, *simply as Israelites, but only as the Lazarus who insulted it.* Unfortunately the order was ill-worded, but that is no reason why *American citizens* should be betrayed from their allegiance to principles, and turn to a party which advocates the reverse of what is right and true.

I protest in the name of enlightened Judaism against this dragooning system and continually harping on the "old ancient grudge."

We are not "Israelites" in this country. We are, what is of far more value, American citizens, and as such can and will vote for the candidate of our party, be that Grant or Seymour. We are not in England or France, Prussia or Poland. The age of persecution have passed into oblivion, but the lessons taught have not been lost, for we know that here, free as the air we breathe, we can worship God according to the dictates of conscience, that we have the full assurance to claim, and that the fostering of prejudices and the slumbering of hatred could not, for ever, bring detrimental to the development of free thought and true progress.

Accursed will be the day when Jews as a class, constitute themselves into a party of encroaching sectarian in their politics, Know Nothings among Americans. If such thing should come to pass I wish to place my protest on record, for no matter how much of an error the Jews may have been in the past, I contended, I will not forget what I owe the country that has fostered and protected me in the exercise of free thought. I will not forget that it opposition and persecution are to be our lot, they were mainly attributable to the very sectarian spirit that is here sought to be perpetuated.

You, Mr. Max, or any other Israelite, can in your individual capacity as American citizens, vote and speak against Gen. Grant as much as you please,—that is one of your inalienable rights and privileges, but forbear to use it in a religious sense.

I know General Grant and his motives, have corresponded with him on this very subject, and assert unhesitatingly *that he never intended to insult any honorable Jew, that he never thought of the Jews as a class, but only as a few who had rendered themselves obnoxious to him.*

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

New Railway Project.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, referring to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road—the construction of which to Cumberland is conceded to be a fixed fact—says: "Another important new enterprise in contemplation is the construction of a cheap freight railway, which, by crossing the Allegheny mountains at the lowest practicable grade, will, in combination with the Philadelphia and Erie road, and the western portion of the Pennsylvania railway, transport milky articles between the East and West at rates far lower than those attainable under the present railway system. Engineers are now at work making the necessary surveys, and the line cannot be far distant when this project will be crowned with success."

THE New York Underground Railway is to be put through, the enterprise being in the hands of enterprising and intelligent citizens.

A RINGING SPEECH BY GEN. SICKLES.

What the Country Wants and Will Have.

General Sickles was serenaded at the Union Hotel, Saratoga, Monday evening, when he made one of his telling speeches, a synopsis of which is given below. After some remarks personal to himself, and some hard hits at the State politicians, he said:

My sympathies in the Presidential contest are similarly distributed, and, as I trust, with equal impartiality. I rejoiced in Governor Seymour's nomination, although he did not wish it. I regretted the disappointment of President Johnson, whose nomination would have gratified me exceedingly, and I shall rejoice with you most heartily in the election of Grant. I thank Vallandigham, Wade Hampton, General N. B. Forrest, and the *World* newspaper for the unsolicited aid they are giving to secure the election of Grant, and if they will continue in their present work, very little will remain for the Republicans to accomplish. [Great laughter.] Indeed, I do not see why most of my old Democrat friends will not follow the same direction. Grant is for peace, and the Democrats were for peace all through the war. [Laughter.] Grant is for economy in the political expenditures, and the Democracy of New York city, are certainly in favor of economy as well as an intelligent suffrage, and an honest ballot. [Great Laughter.] Grant is for ameliorated taxation, for amnesty to those who have committed political offenses, for a speedy return to specie currency, so that every body may be paid in gold and silver, and for universal suffrage. If these views are not now acceptable to the Democratic party, I remember the time when they would have been accepted. My friends, let us remember all the sacrifices of the past seven years, made for union, order, and tranquility, and let us so act that hereafter all may have been in vain. We all desire peace and prosperity, and I will tell you when we shall have these blessings. When all sections of the country, all classes, and all parties accept the situation, when, throughout the length and breadth of our country, every law-abiding citizen, no matter what may be his opinions, his religion, his nationality, his race, or his color, can rely on the laws of the land, the courts of justice, and the assurance of his neighborhood for protection and security; when, for example, a Union soldier can build for himself and his family a home in the Carolinas were, not long ago, the blue coat and the corps badge he wore in battle hangs out the old flag he followed, lie down to sleep with the latch-string outside and no one shall molest him, and until that day shall come, a million bayonets will not be sufficient to command by proper authority, to march to defend that cabin against all who may harm that old comrade for his cause. That day will come when General Grant is President. After thanking his audience, Gen. Sickles retired amid loud cheers, and cries of "Go on."

SKIES BRIGHT.

The People Aroused!

CINCINNATI.

The *Commercial* of Thursday says: The pleasant delusion that there is no enthusiasm for Grant and Colfax in these parts, will hardly be cherished after the demonstration last evening. The torch-light procession was the largest and finest that has been seen here since 1860, and the crowd in the Sixth street market space was enormous. For the first demonstration of the campaign, it exceeded the expectation of the most hopeful, and greatly strengthens confidence in the success that waits upon thorough organization and systematic and sustained effort. Readers are referred to our local columns for particulars of the meeting.

CHICAGO.

A Chicago dispatch of Wednesday, says: The Republican ratification meeting this evening was an immense affair, beyond all odds the largest demonstration of the kind ever held in this city. As compared with the Democratic meeting a week or ten days ago, the numbers were in the ratio of about five to one in favor of to night's meeting. No person estimates the number present at less than 40,000, while the more moderate claim that fully one hundred thousand were out. The Court House square was literally jammed with people, as were all of the streets leading to it for some distance from the stand. Such speakers as Hon. Zach. Chandler, of Wisconsin, Gov. Oglesby, Hon. N. B. Judd and others, a little after 9 o'clock, the procession of Tanners was formed and commenced moving on the line of march. The assembly was formed in Lake street, and was about between 4 000 and 5,000, forming in sections of six files, and each man bearing a torch. Probably one-half of the torch light processions ever seen in the West. Every Tanner was in uniform, and every man a voter. All along the route they were greeted with rousing cheers, the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies, etc. The Tanners are confident that Chicago is all right for Grant and Colfax. Look out for big figures for them in November.

The Constitutionality of Polygamy.

The *Deseret News* discusses at length the question of the legality of Polygamy under the Constitution of the United States. In closing it says:

We re-assert that the statute making polygamy a crime is unconstitutional. True, the Constitution provides that "Congress shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States." But this provision gives Congress no power in relation to the territory only as property of the United States; it gives no power to control its domestic institutions. Suppose, for instance, that Congress had declared for it, is a statute prohibiting the practice of polygamy in Utah a needful rule or regulation? We say not. In the amendments to the Constitution (Art. 1) we read: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." The advocates of the anti-polygamy statute claim that polygamy is not a religious institution. How the lense is raised between them and us. We solemnly declare that it is a part of our religion; that we must believe and practice it, or do violence to our consciences and disobey a most pointed and emphatic command of God. We are willing to leave the arbitrament of the question to the Bible. If this be decided according to the Bible jurists must admit that polygamy can be a part of religion, and this once admitted, it follows that a statute prohibiting it is unconstitutional. In the meantime until this question is decided, we will obey God, for He says, "all those who have this law of the patriarchal order of matrimony revealed unto them, must obey the same." He says we must and shall abide by the law, or we shall be damned. And we will never believe that He can damn us, for any work we may do in sincere obedience to a clear command of Him, even though by so doing we incur the pains and penalties prescribed in the Anti-Polygamy Act, than to take the opposite course. It is a question worthy of the gravest consideration, whether, after erecting a Territorial Government and giving to it a Legislative Assembly, whose power extends "to all rightful subjects of legislation," reserving to the Governor and itself the power to veto any law they may pass, the Legislature and the people, and pass laws regulating its domestic institutions. This is an exercise of authority which can well be questioned.

Australia and New Zealand.

Dr. Rice, paymaster's clerk Hendee and four sailors died recently on the United States steamer Oneippee on the Central American coast.

Australian advices to July 24, and New Zealand to the 9th have reached Panama. Four shocks of earthquake were felt at Auckland the night of June 28th, on the eastern coast of Australia.

The harvest is anticipated to be abundant, owing to the plentiful rains during the present winter.

A Chinaman had murdered Mr. Lee and three children at Iron Bank diggings.

An Australian joint stock company has made arrangements with the King of the Fejee Islands whereby the cultivation of the plains and the American Government and probable establishment of a British protectorate over the Fejee group. The terms of the charter occasioned considerable excitement among the white residents of the islands. They entered protest, which pointed out that the King had granted power to the new company, such as the imposition of taxes, &c., which he could not legally transfer, and the whole matter awaits the decision of Lord Carnarvon, to whom an deputation. The company's agents have taken up 100,000 acres of lands.

The political crisis in Victoria is increasing in importance, and is likely to produce great hitches in the consequence of the ministry refusing to reign. The Assembly has by three to one directed the cessation of payments from the Treasury.

The natives from the northern part of New Zealand were murdering whites, and a force of volunteers had been organized to bring the murderers to justice.

The Snow Problem on the Pacific Railroad.

It was reported last winter that the shed built by the Pacific Railroad Company to protect their track from the deep snows of the Sierra Nevada Mountains were crushed by the weight of snow that fell upon them, and that some other method of protection would have to be devised. It seems, however, by a letter in the San Francisco *Bulletin*, that this plan of shielding the track has not been abandoned. The company are now engaged in erecting sheds over the cuttings and other exposed points. They are of heavy timber framework, with a substantial look as if they would withstand almost any pressure of snow. Nearly forty miles of the track will have to be thus covered, and the quantity of timber required will be enormous. Not less than twenty-five hundred men, most of them worked by steam, are run night and day, employing nearly 2,000 men, and yet they do not work up the needs of the company. In a few weeks twenty-eight miles will be running. It is estimated that it will require no less than 800,000 feet of lumber to construct a mile of sheds. So great is the demand that the country on both sides of the track is being rapidly denuded of its forests.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Last Honors to the Departed Statesman.

IMMENSE CROWD IN LANCASTER.

Impressive Funeral Ceremonies.

LANCASTER, PA., August 17.—During Saturday the remains of Mr. Stevens lay in state in the parlor of his late residence, and were visited by many hundreds of his friends and constituents, the street was crowded during the whole time. The doors were open, and up to a late hour in the evening, after which many were sent away disappointed. On Sunday, contrary to intention, the immense press of visitors, persistent though respectful, caused the relatives to admit many to see the remains. Early in

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.
JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—XXIID DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

CONGRESS—XXIIID DISTRICT.
DARWIN PHELPS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. MORRISON COATES, of Philadelphia.
THOS. M. MARSHALL, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. H. Barnes,	13. Samuel Knorr,
2. W. J. Pollock,	14. B. F. Wagonseller,
3. Richard Wildey,	15. Chas. H. Miller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. John Stewart,
5. Watson P. McGill,	17. George W. Elder,
6. J. H. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heaton,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Morris Hooper,	21. J. K. Ewing,
10. David M. Rand,	22. Wm. Frew,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum.	24. J. S. Rutan.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, MILES S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT MILLER, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KERR, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.

COUNTY CONTROLLER—HENRY LAMBERT.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER — JONATHAN NEELEY.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—R. L. MCCULLY.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR—JARED M. BRUSH.

CONTROLLER—ROBERT J. MCGOWAN.

TREASURER—A. J. COCHRAN.

HORATIO SEYMOUR AS HE WAS AND IS.

It is impossible for the supporters of SEYMOUR to produce a speech or letter of any kind, containing a single earnest word in favor of putting the Rebellion down by fighting the war through to the end. On the contrary, he at the outset supported BUCHANAN in permitting the Rebellion to get a foothold. He afterwards said the Confederate was a better Constitution than the Federal, and asked, "why not make the exchange?"—that is, why not tear down the temple of our fathers and erect on the ruins the substitute of traitors? As a politician, at every stage of the struggle, he was on the side of the South; and in 1864 was conspicuous among those who denounced the war as "a failure" and demanded peace, even at the cost of the Union. He instigated the mob as a flank movement in favor of LEE, who was then invading Pennsylvania. He croaked and sneered and predicted failure on the very day GRANT was receiving the surrender of Vicksburg and MEADE was engaged in that memorable life-and-death struggle at Gettysburg. *From first to last* HORATIO SEYMOUR *earnestly desired the success of the* JEFF. DAVIS *Confederacy;* and to-day he is no less devoted to the rebel leaders and their cause. For this reason he was made the Democratic candidate by a convention where, as WADE HAMPTON declares, the South had but to make known its wishes to have them gratified.

But it was not as a politician solely or chiefly that HORATIO SEYMOUR acted, and proved himself in perfect sympathy with the rebels. *As a professor of the Christian Religion and an active participant in an important religious body, he showed himself at heart a traitor—for he who as a professing Christian refuses to pray for his country can be no patriot and should not be trusted.* That SEYMOUR did thus refuse we will show.

The Triennial Episcopal Convetion in 1862 was held in Trinity Church, New York City. The eighth day of October was set apart for services specially appropriate for the gloomy condition of the country. It was a period of deep distress and pervading anxiety; when Christian patriots all over the land looked to God for strength and succor. Patriotic resolutions had been moved in the Convention by MURRAY HOFFMAN, Dr. VINTON and others, which Dr. GOODWIN supported in a speech of rare eloquence and uncommon earnestness. When the question was about to be taken on the resolution of Judge CARPENTER, of New Jersey, *calling on the Bishop for a form of prayer in relation to "the wicked rebellion now prevailing in the land,* FOR THE SAFETY OF OUR COUNTRY AND THE SUCCESS OF OUR ARMIES," HORATIO SEYMOUR TOOK THE FLOOR IN OPPOSITION TO ITS ADOPTION!

It was then that the cold, polished traitor exposed himself. He was opposed to asking God's blessing on the loyal cause. He desired not Divine interposition against the rebels. He was with them, and what prayers he had to offer would be for their success. He said he "*was opposed to pronouncing an opinion against our Southern brethren. The measure seemed to him like the Pope's bull against the comet. He begged them to pause before condemning the absent, condemning thousands and hundreds of thousands of brethren, not a man of whom was there to speak for himself.*"

Had HORATIO SEYMOUR openly joined TOOMBS, or WADE HAMPTON, or FORREST, or, like them, accepted a General's commission from JEFF. DAVIS in the Confederate service, he would not have manifested his opposition to the Federal cause more absolutely than in making this speech. That which one desires not to have blessed by Heaven has nothing but his hate. HORATIO SEYMOUR, in 1862, was opposed to offering prayers for the success of our armies and invoking the favor of Heaven on our distressed country. Shall he, in 1868, as the candidate of a great party for the highest honor, receive the support of true and loyal men?

THE SINGLE QUESTION.

All the arguments and appeals bearing on the present contest resolve themselves into this: Shall they who for four years waged atrocious warfare to destroy the Government, having failed in the attempt, be placed in possession of its offices and permitted to control its affairs? After other questions of grave import have been discussed in their different aspects, and the history of the past reviewed, to this complexion will the discussion finally come. The question underlies all others. It will matter little what conclusions are reached touching the bond question, financial or other theories, if on this the only sound conclusion be not reached. The election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR will carry all other questions with it, as the election of MCCLELLAN in 1864 would have carried with it all the questions involved in the pending struggle. The war would have been stopped and peace purchased on degrading terms. What has since taken place in the interest of Freedom and Progress would not have happened. Slavery would have been restored, and the rebels would have triumphed. Elect SEYMOUR and BLAIR and they will yet triumph. The demands of the Tammany Convention regarding the pending questions are in the spirit of the demand of the Chicago Convention in 1864, for the cessation of the war, and for peace at any price, with the additional fact, that they who were then prosecuting the war against the government now ask to be restored to the management of its affairs. Did they manifest a spirit of repentance, did they no longer indulge in belligerent speeches, and in no manner betray their old hostility, the proposition to receive them back so soon into the principal offices and to surrender to them the control of a government they could not destroy, would be sufficiently monstrous. What, then, may we confidently expect an intelligent and patriotic people will do, after all the cost of blood and treasure in preserving the Government? Is it reasonable to suppose that they will indorse the proposition involved in the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR to surrender that government into the hands of its recent and still defiant enemies?

We repeat, this is the question before the people, overriding all others. It cannot be shut out or set aside. No skill can so mystify the public mind as not to have it understood. No intelligent man, whatever his party predilections, can keep down the conviction that it is the sole issue. Certain measures of Congress may be deemed wise or not, the question first to be answered is—shall they who plunged the country in a bloody rebellion and, therefore, are responsible for all the dreadful consequences, including the present weight of debt and taxation, be elevated into the principal offices and placed in possession of the government they could not destroy?

THE OCTOBER BATTLE.

The State election takes on Tuesday, October 13th, and a little less than eight weeks remain for work. The Democrats are making strong efforts to get out their vote on that day, realizing that if they are defeated in October, they cannot hope to carry the State for SEYMOUR and BLAIR. WALLACE and his emissaries are lending every energy to secure the prestige of a victory in the preliminary contest, and every means will be resorted to in the Democratic counties to swell their majorities. Money is being liberally subscribed, and all the indications point to a desperate and determined struggle.

We have nothing to fear from the efforts of the opposition, provided we make a proper use of the means at our disposal. Our danger lies in the supineness of our friends. Let every Republican, therefore, be up and doing. Let every man put his shoulder to the wheel, and not wait to be prompted by his neighbor. The work of organization goes bravely on in Allegheny and other counties, and should not be relaxed until every district in the State has its GRANT and COLFAX Club, with its Vigilance, Finance and other committees. Let all of these efforts have special reference to the October election. A decisive defeat of the opposition forces then will insure an easy victory in November. We have the most gratifying accounts from Ohio, where the early and thorough organization of the friends of GRANT and COLFAX are inspiring the Republican masses with the highest confidence of success. Let us of the Keystone State not fall behind the Buckeye Boys, but rather head the column, and send through the country, from Maine to California, such a shout of victory, on the second Tuesday of October, as shall equal that which followed the overthrow of rebellion, and which shall fill Copperheads with dismay only equaled by that which fell upon them when the rebel legions were routed by the victorious columns under General GRANT. The same issues are at stake, and the same principles involved. Time and money must be spent, and those who have these at their disposal must give liberally of both. The whole nation is anxiously awaiting the verdict of Pennsylvania in October. If she speaks in the full deep voice of twenty thousand majority, as she should, the friends of liberty, justice and equality will everywhere respond, "It is well;" and, taking fresh inspiration, will nobly strive to emulate her glorious example.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

The Republican Conferees of the Twenty-Third Congressional District, now represented by the Hon. THOMAS WILLIAMS, placed in nomination yesterday as the candidate for Congress, the Hon DARWIN PHELPS, of Armstong county. Mr. PHELPS is a lawyer by profession, and has stood at the head of the bar in that county for a period of over thirty years. He is a gentleman of ability, sterling integrity, and high social position. He was at one time a member of the State Legislature, and subsequently received the Whig nomination for Auditor General of the State. He has on several occasions had the unanimous indorsement of Armstrong county for the position to which he has just been nominated, and has the confidence of the Republicans in that section of the State. His nomination will give entire satisfaction, not only in Armstrong and Butler counties, but in that portion of Allegheny forming a part of the district, where he is well and favorably known. The contest between the friends of the respective candidates was protracted and determined, and we congratulate the Republicans of the District on its very favorable and satisfactory termination.

DO IT!

Not half as many GRANT Clubs have been organized in Pennsylvania as should be in working order to-day. To the Republican who reads this we have just this to say: If in your own ward, district or neighborhood a Club has not been formed, let not the sun go down without doing something to make up the lost time. If one has been formed take the next step, then the next, and so on, till you have made it a dead sure thing that every Republican voter *will be at the polls in October.* The time is not too long, nor is it too short, if the work is begun at once. *The State must be carried in October.* That done, the November battle will be more than half won.

THE success of WADE HAMPTON in reanimating the rebellious spirit of those who for four years struggled to destroy the government, and the opportunity offered in the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR, have brought the infamous GEN. FORREST to the fore-front of Democratic leadership. In a late speech he struck the key-note after the following fashion:

"President Johnson, notwithstanding all he and others had done to gratify his party in the National Convention, had gone back upon the Democracy. He did not look for any help from him, but it matters not how many were arrayed against him and his old comrades. He liked peace, but if any of them were shot down, as he expected they would be, *he would toot his horn. He knew that his old troops would answer as they had always done. He bade them arm themselves and be ready. They were already thrilled and needed no drilling.* If the fight opened, it would not be troops in line of battle confronting each other, but citizen against citizen. He should be in favor of giving no quarter."

Here we have the bugle call of the Democracy. All who like it are expected to fall into line. That it is sounded by the highest authority we are assured by the Mobile *Register*, which says: "FORREST *and* WADE HAMPTON *were the lions of the Democratic Convention, and of New York, and that they were dined and wined as never conquering heroes were before.*"

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, the elder brother of FRANK, in a late speech, said: "*In the present aspect of affairs, I have to confess that it is yet to be decided whether those who fought for the Union, and in doing so saddled the country with a great army and a great debt, and founded great mercenary interests and corrupting influences hostile to every form of freedom, have not blundered.*" This is the genuine SEYMOUR and BLAIR doctrine. Repudiation of the national debt, and the restoration of slavery logically follow as the next step in the Democratic plan.

THE Union Pacific Railroad is completed seven hundred and twenty miles west of Omaha, and at the present rate of progress, will reach Salt Lake by early spring. Regular trains run to Benton, a town of three weeks' growth, with three or four thousand inhabitants. We shall in a few days publish a carefully prepared account of the great work, with some observations on the leading characteristics of the country, by a gentleman who accompanied the late excursion to the Mountains, which will probably prove an acceptable contribution to the stock of information concerning them.

FROM WASHINGTON COUNTY

Grand Republican Demonstration

In Washington Borough.

Magnificent Torchlight Procession.

The Issues of the Campaign Ably Discussed.

Six to Eight Thousand People Present,

County Considered Safe for Grant and Colfax by a Large Majority.

Speeches by Wm. McKenna, Esq., R. B. Carnahan, Esq., Captain J. B. Donley, and Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence.

Grand Display of Fireworks.

The Republicans of Washington county on Monday evening held a mass meeting in Washington borough, which was considered by competent judges one of the grandest, if not the largest demonstration ever made in the county.

In the early part of the day people began to pour into town from the country, and until evening vehicles of every description, crowded with earnest thinking Republicans, poured into town in a constant stream.

Along the Hempfield Railroad the enthusiasm was especially noticeable. A brass band came aboard the train at West Alexander, and on the way up the cars resounded with patriotic strains, such as "Rally Round the Flag," "Tramp, Tramp," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "The Year of Jubalo." The train was crowded and all along the road at every station loud cheers were heard for Grant and Colfax.

At six o'clock all the hotels in the borough were filled to overflowing and it was almost impossible to obtain accommodations, and anxious inquiries for rooms and meals were heard on every hand.

The pleasant little town wore a gala day aspect, the houses of nearly all the leading Republicans hanging out flags, while strains of martial music were heard in the streets.

About seven o'clock the Tanner Club, in uniform, under command of Captain Charles Ruple, formed on Chestnut street, bearing torches, and headed by a band of martial music, paraded the principal streets. The Club was organized only about a week ago, and numbers from two to three hundred members. The procession was swelled by the country delegations, and was an imposing affair.

The procession finally halted in front of the court house, from the steps of which the speaking took place. A framework was erected around the portico, and a large number of Chinese lanterns were suspended, presenting a beautiful appearance.

The members of the club, with their lighted torches, were drawn up in front, and in rear of them the crowd extended a long distance up and down the street. The crowd was so large that the speakers could with difficulty make themselves understood. It is estimated that not less than six to eight thousand people were in attendance.

The music furnished by the bands was excellent.

Competent judges consider the county safe for Grant and Colfax by a large majority.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The meeting in front of the Court House was called to order by Mr. Alexander Murdoch, who nominated the following list of officers, which was unanimously elected.

PRESIDENT—Wm. McKennan, Washington.

VICE PRESIDENTS—William McDaniel, Canonsburg; Hon. J. G. Hart, West Bethlehem; Hon. J. C. Chambers, Amwell; Hon. John Farran, Smith; David M. Boyd; West Middletown; Robert D. Henry, South Strateau; Simeon Wilson, Franklin; Captain R. W. Parkinson, Morris; David Bradford, Chartiers; Wm. L. Oliver, East Finley; Jos. R. McClain, Donegal.

SECRETARIES—Captain Isaac Vance, Smith; Major F. S. Irwin, Claysville; J. W. McWilliams, Washington.

Remarks of Mr. Wm. McKennan.

Mr. McKennan on taking the chair said the unusual number which had gathered and the earnestness with which they were evidently inspired attested that the audience comprehended all the objects of the meeting. He said it would be needless for him to occupy their time in explaining why they were brought there. At the city of Pittsburgh there was an office in which they were all interested—known as that of District Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The incumbent of that office received his appointment under the signed manual of a President of the United States, whose character and services have placed his name high upon the roll of civil heroes, and the circumstances of whose death have enshrined him in the heart of the American people. Mr. Carnahan received his appointment from President Lincoln and occupied the office during the whole Presidential term. So well did he fill that office he was appointed for a second term. When President Johnson conceived the idea of turning his back upon his friends, one of the first gentlemen against whom he turned the battle was the incumbent of this office. Mr. Carnahan addressed him a letter that will ever stand as a memorial of his integrity and of his manliness, and notwithstanding all the official force made to displace him, he still occupies that office and discharges its duties with integrity and commanding abilities. He is here tonight, fellow citizens, and will speak to you, and I ask you to extend to him a cordial welcome. [Loud cheers.]

Speech of Mr. Carnahan.

Mr. Carnahan on being introduced was greeted with loud cheers, and after alluding to the complimentary terms in which the Chairman had spoken of him, he proceeded to speak substantially as follows:

I propose to speak to you in a plain conversational way on the great issues involved in this campaign. I say great issues, because I think they involve the destiny of our country. We have heard much in times past of the importance of a Presidential election. Great questions of policy, on which statesmen differed, were supposed to have been submitted to the arbitrament of the people and the popular sense collected. A noble maxim, promulgated by all parties, but seldom furnishing the rule of action for any, was "principles not men." A brief review of the twenty contests for the Presidency would be instructive, but we have no time for that subject to-night. It might be shown that Washington was elected President by a grateful people because he was patriotic and faithful, because he was wise and great and good—that personal merit and fitness had everything to do with his election—politics nothing. That Andrew Jackson was elected on the account of great and signal and patriotic services, rendered his country in an hour of severe trial, and because a grateful country had given her whole confidence to her distinguished son. It might be shown that others were elected under the influence of mere reactionary feeling; and it might be shown that no questions of mere internal policy has ever been settled by a Presidential election.

QUESTIONS PREVIOUSLY CONSIDERED.

But a new period began in 1860. That election *settled* something. The campaign of 1864 *settled* something. That of 1868 will either set in and establish on foundations not destined to be shaken, great principles of American Government, or it will subvert all that has been gained in eight years. I say then, again, the issues of this campaign are great, for they are big with the fate of the country. My fellow-citizens, there are two principal and paramount, but entirely opposite and antagonistical, ideas which pervade the politics of the day; and a war between them, under different phases, has been carried on for nearly eight years. These warring doctrines may be called by various other; but for eight years they have animated parties, have been avowed by party leaders, have been palpable and directly or indirectly recognized as a part of the creed of party. Under the Democratic party with a thin gauze, but always plainly discernable. One of these ideas is that the Union of the States under the Constitution is a government; that secession is a crime; that coercion is lawful and means the suppression of the rebellion, and that the people may elect whomsoever they please to be Chief Magistrate, and it is the duty of the minority to submit to the will of the majority in such constitutional way declared. The other idea is that our Union is based on continuing consent of the States; that secession is not criminal, or at least coercion is unlawful; that the war was a failure and may secede and destroy the Government, and that any and all forcible means employed by the Government to reduce them to obedience are unconstitutional, unjust and iniquitous. One doctrine is the right, the justice and the wisdom of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion. The other is the unconstitutionality, the iniquity and folly of that law. One idea was, the war being just and necessary, that armies could be lawfully raised, and conscription was lawful; that armies, being raised, must be maintained and paid, and money might be lawfully borrowed and the national credit be pledged for that purpose; that slavery, the cause and strength of the rebellion, might be lawfully destroyed; that spies, emmissaries and traitors might be arrested and restrained, and all ordinary means known to civilized warfare might be lawfully used in destroying the military force of the rebels. The other doctrine was, the President's call for 75,000 men was unconstitutional and unauthorized; that the blockade of the rebel ports was unconstitutional and unauthorized; that the legal tender and other laws for raising the money were unconstitutional and void; that the conscription law was unconstitutional and void; that the arrest of spies, emmissaries and traitors was arbitrary and unlawful, and in subversion of the liberty of the citizen; that the word "loyal" was not to be found in the language of freemen, and disloyalty was the exercise of the inalienable right of an American citizen. But the war, hence unjust, unconstitutional and iniquitous, and the means of prosecuting it being oppressive and unlawful, was a failure, and our armies ought to be recalled.

THE QUESTION OF RECONSTRUCTION.

And to come down to the opinions of the present day, and the principles involved in the present campaign—the war not being a failure but resulting in the destruction of the military force of the rebellion. There is now and has been for three years past just the same antagonism of ideas or political principles (if you choose so to call them), that had existed from 1860. One party says, having conquered the rebellion, it is the duty of the Government to secure the peace which has been conquered. The conquest cost the nation nearly a half million of men and $800,000,000 of money, with a loss of individual property, with an amount of individual suffering which has not been and cannot be estimated. If success was worth this price; if the result attained has any value, that success, that result should be preserved. The war was prosecuted to preserve the Government assailed by armed rebels. The war being ended—rebellion being crushed—is the preservation of the Government less important than when our armies were in the field? Having conquered a peace, is the security of the results of the victory less important than the victory itself? Victory in our fearful contest was not an idle, empty sound—an unmeaning, boastful word, but imported something won or lost—something established or subverted as respects the integrity of our Government. Slavery has been abolished as a result of the war. It must not be re-established, and all power to re-establish it must be taken away. Hence the necessity of a constitutional amendment which was proposed and has been adopted. There ought to be an equality of civil rights. Every man should be protected by the law in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. Hence the necessity for the Freedmen's Bureau establishment and the Civil Rights bill, which in most of their features were provisional and temporary; and of a constitutional amendment which would place these rights on a secure and established basis. That prominent rebels, who had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and had added perjury to the crime of treason, should not hold office under the United States or any State. That the rebel debt should not be paid by the United States nor by any State; but the debt of the United States incurred in prosecuting the war, and in paying bounties and pensions should be sacred and never repudiated. That no State should count in her representative population persons who had been excluded from the right of suffrage by reason of color. That the local governments of the rebel States had been entirely overthrown by the war—that their practical relations to the Government of the United States had been dissolved. Although the States as political communities were in the Union. That these States being without legal governments, it was the duty of Congress to provide for the preservation of the public peace, to preserve the rights of citizens, secure individual safety, in a word to provide temporary and provisional governments. That it was the duty of Congress to provide for the restoration of these States to their old relations with the Union, on terms and conditions consistent with the protection and safety of loyal men who were in danger from the unrepentant rebels. That all loyal men of the South—white and black—should have a vote and voice in re-establishing government there, and guilty rebels should have none. This doctrine was not at first proposed until after the rebels had refused to adopt the 14th Amendment and had demonstrated that the colored people of the South could not be protected otherwise than by putting the ballot into their hands. That the States which have been restored were admitted on the fundamental condition that the right of suffrage conferred on colored citizens by the State Constitutions, should not be taken or frittered away. These are the Republican measures of reconstruction, and they are now before the people for their approval or condemnation. Are the principles involved in these measures sound and just? Are they constitutional? Are they [Voices, Yes; and cheers.] Some of them have already been before the people for their approval and have become part of the Constitution, and all of them are embodied in acts of Congress which may be repealed.

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Weekly Commercial.

THE CAMPAIGN.

THE CANDIDATES AND THE ISSUE.

Speech of General Gibson, of Ohio.

Gen. W. H. Gibson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Ninth District, Ohio, addressed a large meeting in Cincinnati, last week, the *Gazette's* report of which we give below:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I feel myself honored by being called upon to speak to the true men of Cincinnati and of Hamilton county. I take it from the demonstration of this evening that the spirit of 1861 is again animating the hearts of our people, and that those who are here to-night are all animated by the one great purpose of moving at once upon the enemy's lines, and crushing treason by their ballots as they then, thank God, crushed it in the field. [Cheers.]

We are just now entering upon a political contest, my fellow citizens, which is in all respects the most important that has ever been presented to our people—presenting questions that affect the material interests of the people as well as of the public prosperity and the national peace. And we are now to consider some of the great questions that are now presented to the public attention. We have before us two sets of candidates—one the Republican nominees, standing upon the Chicago platform, and the other the Democratic nominee, standing upon the Tammany Hall platform. Now, let us ask, who are these men? The Democratic party will present Horatio Seymour. He is the standard bearer of that party in the approaching contest. Fellow citizens, shall we, to-night, ask as to the public character of Horatio Seymour? Five times has he been a candidate for Governor of this State. He has been defeated three times, and he will be defeated the fourth time in November next, just as certain as his name is Seymour. [Applause.] When the guns of the devil's own armies were opened upon Fort Sumter, and the flag of the country was hauled down, and the good people of all parties rushed to arms to maintain and vindicate the honor of our flag and the integrity of our Union, in New York Gen. Dix came forth and said: "If any man attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot." Dan. S. Dickinson, the war horse of the New York Democracy, said: "I have always been a Democrat, but from this day forth I stand by Abraham Lincoln and the cause of my country." When the Union soldier was driven back, and all the organized conspiracies had been developed, to subvert the Government, what gentlemen were in great hopes of erecting an Empire founded upon slavery—what were the words of cheer that Seymour sent to our struggling boys in the battle front? He betook himself to the retreats of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and there hid himself from impending wrath; hid himself till 1862, when nominated for Governor. He then came forth, and what did he say? Did he say, like the lion-hearted Jackson, "The Union, it must and shall be preserved, by the Eternal!" Did he say the last man and the last dollar shall be given for the Union's life? No! But he said if the Union can be preserved with slavery, preserved with it, we must destroy slavery to preserve the Union—destroy it then; let the South go in peace. We said let slavery perish, let rebels perish, let all things perish, so our country live, and come weal or woe, the Union shall be preserved, though slavery die. [Tremendous applause.] The words of cheer sent by Horatio Seymour were, that if we have the Union to enslave one-eighth of its population, all right; if not let us have its dissolution. Fellow citizens, shall we have the Union to-night but we have not the slaves, and it is among the proudest reflections of my life that to-night I belong to that party that has the unfading glory of striking off the bonds of four millions of the people as well as our flag floats only over freemen. [Great applause.] He was elected Governor. When Lee had crossed the Potomac, and was moving North with resistless force, the rebel conspirators organized a mob in the city of New York, and for two days held that city in terror. Men were hung to lamp-posts, and women and children butchered by the rebel mob in the city of New York. Horatio Seymour at this time designated these red-handed murderers as "his friends." George B. McClellan said a good thing on that evening—that if he were called upon he would "take grape and canister and shoot them down." [Great applause.] And then, in his 4th of July speech, Seymour told the people that "we have been promised the fall of Richmond, and instead, Lee is advancing upon the Northern States to-night." Well, he didn't've that we had taken Vicksburg, and that the "tanner boy" had 25,000 prisoners.

And there he stood, while Lee rushed on toward our capital; and while our soldiers were pouring out their life-blood upon the bloody field of Gettysburg, this man Seymour was calling the rebel host in New York—his "friends." He is called a statesman, but he is base alike as a statesman, and is, indeed, a fit representative for the rebel hosts. Now let us see a little further. Their candidate for Vice President. [The speaker's voice was here interrupted by a drunken man in the crowd.] You don't want to put such a Seymour man in. Isn't it curious that when a man gets full of whisky what a "buster" Seymour man he is? [Great laughter.] Their Democratic platform depends upon the whisky they drink. [Voice, "That's so."] Francis P. Blair is their candidate for Vice President. Well, let us see who he is. I have nothing to say against him as a soldier. Democrats, where do you get your candidates? In your hunting you ransacked earth and hell for a candidate. Why, you even wanted to nominate Salmon P. Chase, and he wanted to be a candidate for you. You are travelling far from the days of negro slavery and negro equality. Why was Blair nominated? Because, on the eve of that Convention he wrote a letter, in which he said that the issues of this campaign were not as to bonds or greenbacks. In his letter he says it is not the currency question, but it is whether the seven reconstructed States in the South shall be maintained in their present governments. He is nominated because of this. He will take the army and make them vote for Seymour if he can be done, and have these reconstructed States restored to the control of unrepentant rebels. [A voice, "That's so."] That's what he is nominated for. Now, then, he writes a letter and accepts the nomination. They say that when Grant has eight million of people pinned to the earth, and to relieve them they want to elect this man to the Vice Presidency. Who nominated Frank P. Blair? Jefferson Davis's State, Kentucky, a rebel Major General, who on the 6th of October, 1862 was engaged in the work of inaugurating a rebel Governor at Frankfort. I recollect we came up on the opposite side of the Kentucky river, and just as the concluding ceremony of inauguration was to be performed, with the rebels collected around the State House, Col. Butler took one of his batteries and I took Willich's old battery, and we shelled them out of town. [Laughter and cries of "good."] And we will shell out their candidates next November. [Applause.] This is their candidate. Who do we present? In the first place, fellow-citizens, we have to present Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. [Cheers.] And there is not a man, woman or child, who hears me tonight, that ever heard one word uttered against that man—a pure, spotless, upright statesman. He is one man that during the war loved the Union always, and now that it is over, we say the nation shall be ruled by loyal ballots. We present as our candidate for President Ulysses Grant, [applause;] the "tanner boy." A fellow-citizen, who is Ulysses Grant? A Buckeye, a tanner boy from Ohio. He tanned the rebels in the war, and this boy will tan them again. They tell you Grant don't amount to much. That's what the rebels said during the war. When he started to Fort Donelson, he went there, didn't he? And when he told Buckner to surrender, Buckner did surrender. Buckner said it was not very polite or civil to be treated in that way; but Grant told him he was loyal to his own, and will not be dictated to, especially by rebels. [Cheers.] And when he went to Vicksburg didn't he conquer it? Indeed, whenever he met an opposing army he has not invariably conquered? When he went to take command of the Mississippi, he went as he has always gone, to triumph—as he did on Lookout Mountain. And there are boys here to-day who saw Joe Hooker, "fighting above the clouds," leading those cliffs, planting the stars and stripes there, where they waved in triumph above the battle; sending Sherman to the left, to Missionary Ridge; while Thomas and Sheridan vanquished Bragg in signal defeat.

Where did he fail?

Made Lieutenant General, and taking command of all the armies in 1864, his army was doubled, extending from the Potomac to the Mississippi; and at that time the Union General said Forward, the whole line moved on. Sherman went to the Atlantic, didn't he boys? [Shouts of yes, he did.] I think he did; I know he did; I was there myself, and am willing to make affidavit to that fact. When Grant got there, there was no trouble in telling where he had been. His tracks could be followed by the marks of his heroic struggle and glorious victory. Grant himself went thundering through the wilderness, storming the rebel works, on to Richmond, conquering the rebellion and saving the nation; and, by the aid of your children, brought back the wandering stars, and thank God, there they are to night, every one of them. [Great cheers.] There let them stand, cemented by the blood of half a million of your brothers and children. There let them shine—shine for our country; oh let them shine for the good of our children; oh let them shine for the good of mankind and for our common race, emblems of our united country, saved by Grant. [Applause.]

Now, don't you think, fellow-citizens, he will answer? He never failed in accomplishing what he undertook. They say he can not make a speech. That may be; but he can make his mark. [Cheers and laughter.]

Now, gentlemen, who are the men that are supporting the candidates? I have given you the candidates; now let us look at the material that compose the army. Who are we fighting? The same men that we fought in 1863. Down the river they had muskets in their hands, and marched under the stars and bars. Across the river here they had "shillalehs. Boys what did they tell us? They told us, "you can not conquer the South." "Your money won't go." "Your bonds will never be paid." "You are murdering our children in a nigger war." Is not that what they said? When the news first came, on the first of July, it was reported that General Grant was whipped, and they were all smiles. But the next day, when the news came that Grant was victorious, they were down with their hands in their pockets. When one asked another, "Smith, what's the news from Shiloh?" the answer was: "Ain't any." [Laughter.] "Any news from Shiloh this morning?" "No, I guess not. I heard Grant had whipped the Confederates, but its a d——d lie." Don't you recollect that day in October when the news came that Early had attacked Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley and routed him, that even the lame streets assistant copperheads said with sob, Lord, stop the war now, let us not shed any more blood."

Poor Phil. Sheridan is used up. Isn't this what they said? Back in the morning, when we heard that Sheridan was not used up and fleeing to Canada but had ordered: About face; forward march; charge bayonets; how do you fellows look then? Didn't they go about the streets, with long faces, groaning with disappointment, but saying that, too, was a lie. [Laughter.]

Who are with them? In the first place, every man who ran to Canada to escape the draft is a sympathizer man. Every man engaged in mobbing in New York, in my own Congressional District, and everywhere, all those fellows are for the peace and quietly every man who starved your children on Belle Isle; every man who sat by whilst fourteen thousand of them were shown in starvation and death at Andersonville; every one of these sneaking criminals to-day will say they are for Seymour—every man of them; every man who, on those battlefields, shot down your children, merely because they rallied to defend the flag, as they were in duty bound to do, is for Seymour. Why, boys, these very scoundrels we shot at us from their works in Georgia and Virginia, to-day are shouting and shooting for Seymour and Blair. Every rebel General is with them. A rebel General nominated their candidate Blair, Wade Hampton, and a rebel General Forrest, seconded the nomination. Now, fellow-citizens, is this the ticket for you? The men who massacred our soldiers at Fort Pillow—these are the men who went to New York to make a ticket for you and me. And to-day, their leaders here in Cincinnati are asking you to come up and vote with them. Fellow citizens, will you do it? [Cries of "No, no."] In God's name, are our five hundred thousand graves, filled by the hands of rebel soldiers, with the best blood of our land, our shrilling widows mourning, where our Rachels are yet mourning for their children, to be forgotten? And are we to be asked to ratify this ticket and elect such candidates? [Voices: "Never, never."]

But let us pass on. They tell us that for the last three years we have been the disunion party, keeping seven States out of the Union—denying seven States of the ten their rights of government.

When peace was restored at the point of the bayonet, and when Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox Court House, what was the condition of the rebel States? Were they States loyal to Union? Were they loyal? Were they in the bayouet from the hands of the rebel army, is it true that the rebel soldier had the right to demand the ballot? I deny it! I say that these States were conquered provinces when they laid up and slept, and could only be quickened into life as States by the sovereign potential power of the whole people of the country, speaking through their National Congress. And this is the way we are bound to reconstruct them. [Cheers.]

Now, let us see. Andrew Johnson issued his proclamation. I'll quote from him, though he don't acknowledge him as good authority in all things. He issued his proclamation, saying that the war had left these States without civil governments, and it was the duty of the National Government to guarntee to them republican forms of government. What meant He appointed Governors. Legislatures were elected, and when Congress came together in December, 1865, Andrew Johnson said: "Here they are, all brought back into the family of States. I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, former Mayor of my native village, they come back to you now, ten States, all done up in a bundle; all reconstructed; here they are, my loyal States, take them." [Great laughter and cheers.] But the loyal people, who by their blood and their many sacrifices, had conquered treason in arms, said: Hold! not yet, wait until the grass grows on the new-made graves of our murdered boys; wait until the tears are dried from the eyes of our widows; wait until the wail of the orphan is not heard in our valleys; oh, wait until one wave of oblivion has rolled over this stupendous crime. And Congress, thank God, said "wait." [Cheers.]

They went a little further, and said that these State Governments should not only be Republican in form, but they should guarantee to every one within their limits, the equal rights of life, liberty and property, and that they should be reconstructed upon the great idea of loyalty to the flag and the Constitution. [Cheers.]

You must walk back into the Union, and help us grow up into full fellowship. You shall walk under the canopy of the stars and stripes; you shall walk along the road with these heroes of those battles which have been fought; you shall come now as we say, not as you determine.

Well, now we are charged with being cruel to rebel people. Let us see how that is. What do we ask them to-day?

It the first place we ask them to say that every person born in the United States or naturalized under our laws, shall be citizens of the United States. Now, all that right? We ask them to put that in their Constitutions.

I say that is right. Somebody says that includes the negro. I can not help that; I didn't bring the negro into the country. We want our country to put into its arms around the lowest of God's poor. I love my country because no man is so high but that he shall be amenable to its authority, and none so low but he can look up and say, "Here is my country, a country of liberty and freedom;" which will throw its arms around him and say, "You are my child." [Applause.]

My fellow citizens, I say if a citizen of Cincinnati was wronged by any power in Europe or Asia, I would go to war with the greatest power on earth to vindicate his rights. We must protect our citizens.

What else did we ask? That their representation in Congress should be based upon the number of the voting population, and that whether race or people were distranchised on account of race or color, they should not be counted in the basis of representation. Ain't that right? Why, if it is right to include those in the basis of representation in South Carolina that are not allowed to vote, why is it not right in Ohio?

If they don't vote in Ohio, why should they in Kentucky? Why should the Chinese in California not be included in their basis of representation if negroes who are not allowed to vote should be? Why not treat all alike?

What further did we ask? That before a man had held office in the United States, and had taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward went into the rebellion, he should not hold office under the Government unless the people, through Congress, by a two thirds vote, shall say they may. Ain't that right? [Voice—"that's right."] *Do* you want Robert E. Lee put into the United States Senate? [Voices—"no, no."] Do you want Forrest, of Tennessee, to come into the House of Representatives and sit down by your own Ben. Eggleston? [Cries of "no, no."] I calculate I'll vote against him myself, and my friend Stevenson is going, and I tell you Forrest would never get in by my vote.

What next did we want them to say? That the rebel debt should never be paid. Is that wrong? [Cries of "No, no."] But they say, suppose they want to pay their rebel war debt, what business is it to us in Ohio? I'll tell you. Louisiana belongs to myself as much as it does to Louisianans. It is a part of this great inheritance we received from our fathers. When my little boy grows to manhood, and goes there to raise cotton or sugar, I want to put no more muscles shall not be taxed to pay the debt of those who shot at his father on thirty battlefields. [Applause.]

I want them to say another thing. I want them to say that the debt incurred in suppressing the rebellion should be paid, and that the pensions to soldiers and soldiers' widows and orphans should also be paid. Is that wrong? [Cries of "No."] There is none of us but wants that debt paid. I tell you I am in favor of paying the debt, and of making the rebels help to pay it. I tell you, if I had the reconstruction of the rebel States, I would not have done as Congress has done. I say to-night, and challenge the world to gainsay it, and I give it to you as my conviction, that we have committed a crime against the present generation, and against our children, by failing to confiscate rebel property enough to pay the national debt. [Loud applause and cries of "good."]

I say it boldly, I would have confiscated the property, not of the deluded privates, either, but of Beauregard, Longstreet, and the whole host of the rebel leaders. I would have confiscated the property of such men until there would have been enough to pay the national debt.

Now, let us see what we have done. We have got that amendment. Who is hurt? Has any rebel been punished? [Voice: "No, but they ought to have been."]

Fellow citizens, is it not a shame! The Constitution of our fathers says treason against this Government shall consist in levying war against the Government or in giving aid and comfort to its enemies, and the Constitution says those guilty of treason should suffer death. Didn't the levy war? Were they not guilty of treason? Oh, my soldier boys, can't we justify to the fact that they did? They levied war against the Government; they sent their pirate ships into the high seas and drove away our commerce; they sent emissaries to poison our wives and children with smallpox and yellow fever. All the instincts of our common humanity have been shocked at their barbarism, and yet no man has been punished for these great crimes. Hark! here also comes up the voices of 500,000 murdered men—murdered because of the Southern Democrats' rebellion. And here in our land to-day are 40,000 widows and more than 70,000 orphan children caused by this same rebellion. I ask to-night, oh, I ask to-night, has all this crime been committed and no one punished? Upon our shoulders also has devolved a debt of over $2,000,000,000, and no man punished. Can't we pass a proper law to punish outrages as with being cruel. They say we are establishing a negro supremacy in the South. You say you don't want to establish it. I don't want to make a government exclusively for either white men or black men, but I want to establish a government our fathers intended for all men. I want it here, to-night, to go out to the ends of all the earth, to all the people of every land, "no every man that is thirsting for freedom, come ye and drink of the water of political life freely without money and without price." That's my platform. Yes, but says some one, the negro don't know anything. He may not be very smart, but I'll tell you what he did know. He knew how to be loyal while white men knew how to be rebel. Negroes have never murdered your boys; while men of the South, when your boys were starving to death in prison at Andersonville, who saved them? It was the negro. I tell you I have seen them coming to our lines in charge of the poor boys borne in their arms, and they have taken them and secreted them in their cabins and fed them with johnny-cake and helped them to the lines. I have seen these boys bow their heads in tears and thank God that there were loyal men in the South. [Applause.]

My fellow-citizens, when we got down there we didn't want the negroes to help us at first, but finally Abraham Lincoln wrote liberty on our banners. I recollect the day that was done. It was the second day of the fight at Stone river, when Rosecrans said it was time to whip them if it took a week. It was on the first of January, 1863, that Lincoln wrote freedom on the folds of our banners. From that hour until the surrender at Appomattox Court House it seemed as if God of battles was with us, with a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, all we conquered because we were fighting for the right. [Voices, "That's so," and applause.]

Well, now we came to the negro, what did we then say? "Why, Sambo, you are free." "Is it possible! What can I do?" was his reply. "Abraham Lincoln has spoken the word; you are a man. Manhood is written on your brow." "What can I do?" He didn't run to Canada like some of our Democrats. [Laughter.] You said it would not do to give him a musket—he could not shoot. Pretty soon you found if he could not shoot, he was a pretty good mule to haul at, and I tell you that in the North thought they would as soon have a negro shot at as their sons, and soon a hundred thousand were put into the ranks. I dont say they fought as good as the white boys. A good many white boys, though, wanted to get into the ambulances just as soon as a battle came on. [Laughter, and voice—"they were Democrats."] But I tell you the negro did the best he could. He has shown that he can fight. Oh, fellow citizens, as I have looked upon the bleeding, mangled body of the colored soldier, as I have seen the blood flowing from his dying body in the solemn hour of battle, I registered an oath there and called Heaven to witness, that if I survived that conflict, while I lived I would plead the cause of God's black children. [Applause.]

And I say to-night, may my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I ever cease to champion the cause of the negro until he is a freeman. [Renewed applause.]

Now, my fellow-citizens, they complain of negro supremacy. Two States have a majority of negroes. I ask you this question: Don't you think a loyal negro who stood by your boy in that terrible conflict, is just about as good as a rebel white man who shot your other boy? [Cries of "Yes, better, better."] I want to ask another question: Don't you think a good loyal negro community is about as good a people as ought to be set over and rule a set of unrepentant rebels as they deserve? [Voices, "yes."] I do, and I'll tell you why. All I ask is, that the negro in the South be allowed to vote as well as the rebel. Oh, yes; but, says the Democrat, you will bring about negro equality. I guess not. I am not afraid of it. But oh, would it not be terrible if some negro would come to be equal to a Seymour Democrat. [Laughter.]

Why here's a poor negro from the cotton field of the South going on and destined to the same eternity as I am, and will stand before the same judgment bar. My mind about this is, if he overtakes me in the race of life and outstrips ahead of me, I will shout out: "If you ever there before I do, look out for me; I'm coming, too."

Is there any Seymour man here? I would like to say to any Seymour Democrat who is afraid of the negro beating him that I want to make a contract. I pledge myself, if elected to Congress, to work for the passage of a law to be passed by the Congress of the United States, that if any person, supposed to be black or containing a visible admixture, if a female, shall go for lower her self-respect as to receive the addresses of a Democrat, such Democrat shall be tried, and, if found guilty, shall be sentenced to subscribe for the Cincinnati *Enquirer* for one year, and may God have mercy on their souls. [Laughter.]

What do we see as the present state of affairs. It is only a little over three years since the war ceased. Seven States have been restored to the Union, and have elected their Representatives and Senators to Congress. Now, what do the Democrats propose to do with those State governments? They propose that they shall be overthrown. We propose we shall have peace; we have had war enough, and we are bound that this party, which is a peace party in war, and a war party in peace, shall not take the reins of this Government until every State is restored, and our whole empire of liberty is grounded upon the rock of equal rights and exact justice to all men everywhere under our flag.

[A voice, "the Lord grant it;" and applause.]

Will any of you tell me what these Seymourites propose. What is their platform?

They are running my friend Clay for Congress here. They will run anybody. What are their principles? It is greenbacks here, in the East it is hard money and no greenbacks.

It is hard to find out what their principles are. It is involved in as much mystery as was the man was in a story I heard my father tell. It occurred in Kentucky at an early day. A fellow started to a blacksmith shop, and came along to where a fellow was making sugar troughs. He inquired of this man if he could tell him where Brown's blacksmith shop was. "Yes," said the man; "go up the fence and keep straight along the fence till you turn to go to the creek, but don't go to the creek, but keep up till you come to a sycamore tree, then cross and go on till you come to an elm tree, then turn to your right and go on till you come to an ash tree, then turn to your left and go about one hundred and twenty yards, then go straight on till you come to another creek, and turn to your left and go on till you come to a big creek, and cross over and here you will see the most beautiful sugar camp you ever saw."

"What next?" asked the man. "Well," says he, "if you ain't lost by that time, I'll be d——d."

There are, fellow citizens, certain questions that come before us which I have not time to discuss.

GREENBACKS.

Some man asked me, what about greenbacks, and what about bonds. I have a very short platform on that subject. I believe the nation, like an individual, should do just as it agrees to do. [A voice, "That's the doctrine."] I believe the national debt should be paid. Isn't that right? ["Yes, yes."] We have got it in the Federal Constitution, and the repudiationists would cast it out. Some say we cannot pay it. Fellow-citizens, we can pay it, and I shall live to see the day when it will be paid, myself. Talk about not being able to pay it. Look at what we have accomplished since the war closed. We have paid $250,000,000 of the public debt. Let us go further. We have not only done that, but we have reduced the taxes more than $167,000,000 per year. We have not only done that, but in the midst of this great struggle, our industry was never more prosperous. The real value of property is not short of thirty billions of dollars, not a dollar short of it. The whole public debt of the country would not be over eight per cent. of the value of the property. Let us gather. The productive energies of this country, add yearly to the national wealth a greater amount than the whole Federal debt. I will tell you my plan for paying it.

Let us look at this matter. In 1860 the value of property in this country was seven billions of dollars. In 1860 it was sixteen billions of dollars, an increase of 126½ per cent. in ten years. In 1870 we shall, at the same ratio during the war, the people will be worth at least thirty-two billions of dollars. Now let me go a little further. During the war, and since the war, a quarter of a million of people, I think, have come to our shores to enjoy liberty. Enough every year to form an empire. Again, since the war began we have added three States to the constellation. The Pacific empire extends from ocean to ocean, and Senators come from the golden lands of Central America to meet those that come from Plymouth Rock. Talk about not being able to pay the debt.

In 1864 the first spike was driven in laying the track of the Pacific Railroad. To-day 700 miles are finished beyond the Missouri, and 200, 000 men are working at it. The steam engines from Massachusetts stand on the summit of the Rocky Mountains and haul the Pacific. A mile away from the Sacramento other engines come and stand on the summit of the Nevada, and haul the Atlantic, and soon the entire Empire will be bound by a band of iron, thus commerce across our continent. Talk about not being able to pay the debt.

Why, sir, where are we? Look at the States, Territories, Empires that are springing up in the desert. Look at the countless wealth in our mines. Talk about not being able to pay the debt. Shame on the man that talks about not being able to pay it. Let us stand by our country. Thank God, that debt is bound and indorsed and good for all time to come.

Some one says "don't you want more greenbacks?" My friend Cary wants about $100 to the head. [Laughter.] Do you want to know my idea about that? I say nothing but money but gold and silver. You are a herd money Democrat, ain't you? Vallandigham says that —says that greenbacks are unconstitutional. He said so when they were issued and he said so the other day. Paper money is only tolerated from a necessity in trade, or an exigency in war. When greenbacks were issued it was exercising the highest power known to any Government, and shout it ought to be only as long as the necessity demands. I'll tell you what I want; I want to make a dollar in greenbacks equal to a dollar in gold; then the public debt of the country can then easily be paid. When a laboring man wants $50 in gold, he will only have to go to the bank with his $50 in greenbacks, and make them pay over the gold. I don't say that can be done this year, nor next year; but it is the true idea of getting man and the business man, and it is the interest of commerce, to make our currency equal to the world's currency, and we are able to do it.

We dig out of our mountains every year more than $60,000,000 of gold. To-day we have in the United States not less than $250,000,000 in gold and silver. I can base our currency on a firm foundation. Now, what do we want? We saved ourselves in war; let us show that we can save our country in peace. We want industry and prosperity, don't we?

We want labor to be rewarded. We want Union and Freedom. We want the protection of persons in their rights of property. There is no man on earth that wants anything else in any party. Look abroad over our land and see what is going on. Look at our commerce. Look at the commerce of our rivers and the commerce of our lakes. Look! what are we achieving. Let us be honest like our fathers were. They paid their debts. Why can not we pay ours? During Buchanan's administration we paid 122 cents for every dollar we received. Yes, a Democratic administration paid the bondholders of this country twenty-two dollars premium on every hundred dollars. In 1812 this Government borrowed money and sold bonds for eighty-eight cents, and she paid them off as she agreed to. In 1861 we sold bonds at par, and our bonds are to be paid. Let us pay the first, as we agreed to. If a man does not act with honesty and fairness by us as far as he is capable, but undertakes to swindle his creditors, that man will go to ruin. So it is with a nation. Let us be true to our faith, to our honor, to our integrity. I say that our debt can be paid easily. We only ask a fair rate of interest, but, for God's sake, let us not tarnish our national honor. As we increase our productive power and in wealth, let us drop off taxation and pay the debt off by degrees. Though our children will not part with it, there will be no harm done. It is the price of our national liberties and of our national existence. Let us stand by our plighted faith.

At this point in Gen. Gibson's speech the grand torchlight procession entered the market space, and was received with tremendous enthusiasm. After the excitement had somewhat died away, the General concluded in a most eloquent peroration.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 22, 1868.

Stocks of white lead are small, and the rise in gold has caused an advance in pig lead, and in consequence the market rules very firm at the following quotations:

Strictly pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	14c
Strictly pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	15c
Fancy brands (formerly pure) in kegs	17½@18c
Strictly pure (strictly pure) in kegs	18½@19c
Orange Mineral	12½@13c
Pure Red Lead	12 @13c
Litharge, in oil	12½@13c
Litharge, dry	11½@12c
Painters' Gold, ground in oil	6½@7c
Blue Paint, ground in oil	7½@8c
Putty	5 @ 5½c

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 22, 1868.

The wool market exhibits no material change since our last report. The demand continues good at the prices current, and most manufacturers who have means at command are taking liberal supplies for present requirements, and holders are disposed to meet the demand at present prices. The sales for the week have been larger than usual, at prices ranging from 38 to 46c according to quality.

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, August 22, 1868.

The following are the card prices:

Spun Roll	70@ 71	Ladies' Twist	$1 00@1 10
Union Twist	70@ 75	Rough & Ready	90@1 10
Flounders	70@ 75	Scotch Snuff	60@ 75
Twist	90@ 62	Copenhi's Snuff	80@ 85
Navy	60@ 60	Rappee Snuff	60@ 75
Young American	90@1 00	Cut and Dry	22@ 26
Diamond Twist	90@1 00		

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 19.

There has been no appreciable change in the market, although in the East an improved demand for loans and discounts is reported. The general rate for call loans is five per cent., but the principal dealers in Government securities are enabled to borrow largely at three and a half per cent., while borrowers of small amounts on mixed collaterals have in some instances to pay five per cent., but this rate is as yet very exceptional. The rates of discount are hardening in consequence of a general anticipation of higher rates for call loans within the next thirty or sixty days, and the best grade of commercial paper is quoted at @@7 per cent., most of the banks preferring to reserve their funds rather than take less than the legal rate for four months' paper. Apprehensions of stringency are, however, ill founded, the conditions affecting the money market having materially changed since the autumn of 1867, and still more so since that of 1866, and there is likely to be an ample supply of loanable funds at or below seven per cent. during the remainder of the year.

Our local market is working easy. Indeed there is no activity in trade to cause a demand for loans. Discounts are easily obtained at Pittsburgh rates.

Gold is dull and rates are drooping. The closing quotation is 144¾. As there is anxiety to sell it, it is believed that it will probably go down low.

—For several days past Government securities have been persistently hammered by the bears, the result being a heavy decline of 2 per cent., but there are no stocks coming into the street from outside sources, and the indications are that the present artificial depression will be followed by a brisk upward movement, the reaction being proportioned to the extent of the fall. United States stocks are both the safest and cheapest investments in Wall street, and the present decline being due to speculative causes reflects no special distrust of the public credit.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., in their circular, thus refer to the peculiar condition of the market: "The bank statement of Saturday showing a somewhat larger decline in deposits than was anticipated has caused some talk about higher rates for money, but as yet we have been abundantly supplied at three per cent. We must, however, look for a gradual change with the necessarily growing demand from the interior for currency. Our report upon the government market is almost a repetition of those of Friday and Saturday. As we then remarked bonds had stood so long inactive that a movement up or down became indispensable, and the downward movement was commenced. So far investors and out of town dealers have not been sellers. The foreign houses are doing nothing. A large majority of the sales are short. There is a borrowing demand for all coupon bonds except 1881's, and the large payments of September 1st will have not made their deliveries. Prices have ranged about as on Saturday, closing lower. It is noticeable that the lowest sales are made at the board, and sellers there are not so anxious to sell in the street. The lower prices are pushed the better foundation will we have for a new turn upward.

To-day there was a fractional decline in 1881s, 1862s, 1865s, (old) and 1867s (new,) while 1864s and 10-40s have advanced. Still the market lacks support, and prices are drooping.

James T. Brady & Co., bankers, corner of Fourth and Wood streets, furnish the annexed comparative fluctuations of prices for government securities:

	Aug. 18.	Aug. 19.	Inc.	Dec.
1881's, 5-20s	104¾	104¾		¾
1862's, 5-20s	104¾	104¾		¾
1864's, 5-20s	104¾	104¾		¾
1865's, 5-20s, old	104¾	104¾		¾
1865's, 5-20s, new	104¾	104¾		¾
1867's, 5-20s	104¾	104¾		¾
10-40s	103¾	103¾		¾
Gold	145¾	144¾		1

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 19, 1868.

Business in general merchandise continues to pick up a little, but very slowly. Transactions are almost entirely confined to small jobbing lots, and only for such amounts as are requisite to meet the urgent wants of consumers. There is no relief still in sight of any speculative feeling. The receipts of grain continue limited. Flour is firmer and prices looking up, owing to light receipts of choice articles suitable for this trade. Bacon continues firm with a good demand. Lard is quiet and prices without change. The receipts of produce since our last were as follows: Flour, 1,260 barrels; apples, 344 barrels; cheese, 80 boxes; corn, 400 sacks; wheat, 3,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; butter 87 packages, and bulk meats (loose), 3,138 pieces.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market is dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand, and we quote at $3@3 50 per barrel.

BUTTER—Is in steady demand, and we can report fair sales at 30c to 35c for good to strictly prime.

CHEESE—Continues very dull, and the supply is unusually large for this season of the year. Prices nominally 16c @ dozen, and dull at that figure.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged at 14@15c for Western Reserve and Hamburg; 16@17c for factory, and 19@20c for Young America.

[illegible] market is also unchanged. Another slight advance has been made in B. A. sole, caused by the advance in the price of hides in South America, and the upward tendency of gold. Those best informed think that with the present light stock and the reasonable assurance of a fair fall trade, with ample present prices, with a strong tendency to further advance.

Rough leather remains at last quoted, good lots selling at 24@25c for slaughter and calf.

Finished harness is in active demand, prices ranging a shade higher. Stock on hand limited.

Shoes are scarce and higher, with scarcely any desirable lots to be had.

French calf and kips, under the influence of the rise in gold, are selling freer than for some time past, shoemakers buying more than they really need in anticipation of a serious advance in prices.

Other descriptions of leather are in good supply, with very limited demand.

Hides, green and dry, continue in good demand, without further change in price.

Tanners are also in active demand, tending to the accumulation of finished skins in the hands of the tanners.

From George H. Anderson & Co., we have the following current quotations:

Oak sole, heavy	40@42c Extra shaved hf's
Oak sole, middle and	Black [illegible]
Oak sole, light	Colored [illegible]
Rough oak	Satchel [illegible]
Slaughter sole	Upper leather
Finished calf	Split & Sole skirting
Waxed upper	Calf skirting
Wax kip	Rough leather
Finished kip	Harness leather
Rough calf	Collar leather
No. 1 oak harness	

HIDES.

Green salted	Dried Calf
Green [illegible]	Tanners' oil, best
Green [illegible]	Tanners' oil, No. 1
Flint, No. 1	Curriers' oil
Flint, No. 2	Castoria, Slaughter
	Kip

IRON.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market for pig metal has been decidedly stronger one, and the demand has been quite active. The stocks, says the *Commercial List*, are exceedingly light. Sales of 4@500 tons, in lots, No. 1 Foundry at $36@38—now held higher, and No. 2 at $30@33; grey and white forge at $27@30. Rolled pig no transactions worth noticing have been reported. We quote at $42 50@44 in ton. Manufactured iron is but little on hand after, but prices are steady. We quote bar at 3½@3¾c; refined, 3½@3¾c; and nail plate 4½@4¾c. Scrap is in good demand, and prices are firm, with little difference between buyers and sellers, caused by the recent advance in pig metal. The lower prices are not pushed the better foundation will we have for a new turn upward.

The *Register* says there is some animation among holders of metal, and the shipments have been larger than for weeks before. The advance in gold and the troubles in Pennsylvania have had much to do to stiffen the figures of holders. There are few, if any transactions below our quoted rates. Holders look at the entire prospect as favorable. The receipts of metal during the past week have been heavier than for months before, but the shipments have fully equalled them. We quote:

Mill, hot blast	[illegible]
Foundry, hot blast	50 @55 00
Foundry, cold blast	55 @60 00
Bloomery, forge, Bedford	

Inactivity yet characterizes the market for manufactured iron. Rates are unchanged but firm. We continue to take it that the mills are generally in operation, and probably continue without cessation. Negotiations are pending for the sale of Belmont furnace. Some days will elapse before work is resumed on the premises.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY MORNING, August 22, 1868.

The buoyancy noted in our last report of the crude iron market has been well sustained. Supplies of many leading brands of standard forge irons having become exhausted, sales of the current week have been very much restricted below the demand.

It is estimated that stocks of all descriptions of raw irons remaining in commission hands for this market to-day do not exceed fifteen thousand tons, of which fully one-half to two-thirds is charcoal, too fine, or other inferior sorts too common, for the ordinary wants of forgemen, thereby reducing the quantity of stock available to the current wants of consumers, to an amount not exceeding five thousand tons, which is an unusual state of affairs in this market.

Fortunately most of the mills are now idle, undergoing repairs; and with advices from the Mahoning and Shenango iron districts, that the coal miners have terminated their strike and gone to work, new supplies of irons from those districts may soon be expected to replenish our stocks. There are few, if any furnaces there is an improving trade at an advance of only $1 00 @ ton over last week's rates for common grades. In fine grades of charcoal irons the demand continues active, for the season. Stocks of this description are ample.

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ores.

100 tons Mottled to arrive	$37 00—4 mos
50 " Mottled to arrive	36 50—4 mos
100 " Close and dreary common	35 00—4 mos
100 " Close and dreary common	34 50—4 mos
500 " Common Close Grey Forge, delivered at Johnstown, for this or other market, supposed to	
have been	33 00—4 mos
100 " Mottled, Brier Hill	32 50—4

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
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FEJEE—ENGLAND—THE UNITED STATES.

Our dispatches give a decidedly interesting turn to affairs in the Feejee Islands. For a long time attention has been called to the Feejeean group. The Wesleyans, with that zeal for which they are commendable in missionary enterprise, first directed attention to christianizing and civilizing the natives. To such an extent were they successful that cannibalism comparatively ceased. Early missionaries described the practice of killing and cooking men, and ovens in which the barbarous delicacies were prepared were common. The talk of "walking off with a baked man on the shoulder for dinner," became a standard saying, and may have given rise to the witticism of the late SYDNEY SMITH, who said, in one of his happy moments, speaking of missionaries and their work,

> I wish I was a Cassowary,
> Down away in Timbuctoo;
> Then I'd eat a missionary,
> Legs and arms and hymn book too."

Missionaries became a great power in Fejee. Some years ago there was little to be done without their sanction. Trade sprang up between the Fejecan group and the Australian colonies. The climate and product of the Islands were described as all that could be desired. The power the missionaries exerted was envied, and politicians, who wished to benefit themselves, were not slow in denouncing the power they said was injurious to the trade of the Islands.

As late as 1858 the subject of the British taking possession of the group engaged attention. Mr. PRITCHARD became the advocate, and sought to win the parent colony of New South Wales to his views. There were considerations of a moral character that prevented the parent colony from entering wildly into the scheme. To the younger colony of Victoria the plan was submitted, but as colonial governments could not do anything of importance without the sanction of the Imperial power, Mr. PRITCHARD made his way to London, and laid his plans before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and also before the Colonial Secretary. Before anything could be done there was a change of ministry. The short Tory government of 1859 was succeeded by the return of power of Lord PALMERSTON, and coast fortification and volunteer movements, result of a pretended dread of a war with France, removed the question of the Fejeean group of islands from cabinet consideration.

The claim of America arose. There was a bond entered into in Melbourne, whereby the King agreed to pay a certain sum of money as remuneration for the murder of American citizens, and in case of failure to meet the bond, he was to cede territory to the United States. The King could not pay, and there was every probability of the Fejeean group passing under the American flag. Australians, becoming aware of the bond held by Americans, formed a company to take possession of the Islands, and from the meagre statament of the telegram, we are led to suppose they intended to pay the claims of the King and reimburse themselves by levying taxes on the inhabitants. The British Consul, acting most likely with the sanction of the chief governors of the Australian group, has declared that taxes cannot be levied by the company, and that the matter must await the arrival of the fleet.

The foregoing shows how anxious the British are to put their paws on all outlying possessions in the Pacific, as elsewhere. The formation of the second company looks extremely like a diplomatic move to check possession by America; for Britain, with her proverbial greediness for territory, could not calmly see a peaceable solution to a legal claim.

Who can doubt the intention of the commander of the Australian squadron to hoist the British flag when he reaches, and thus put the Islands under British protection? There is now an opportunity for MR. SEWARD to act a manly part. It can not be called honorable, even if the American claim should be paid, for England to step in and assert what she considers a prior claim. From less affairs than this troubles of great magnitude have grown. The action of the commander of the Australian squadron shows that his Government has not forsaken that old greedy policy of taking by fraud, force or cunning, possession of every available spot that can aggrandize its possessions.

PRIVATE STRANGULATION.

The cable informed American readers of newspapers yesterday morning that the first private execution had taken place in England. The curtain has fallen, therefore, on those more brutal exhibitions there that for so many years demoralized public taste. Farewell to the gatherings of fifty or one hundred thousand people to witness a poor wretch drop a few inches, with a rope around his neck. Reform comes gradually. First the Tyburn swing, in which men were drawn to the place of execution in a cart, the rope adjusted, and the cart drawn away, the poor wretches being left to swing until death terminated their sufferings. That age was closely on the gibbeting one, in which the bodies of murderers were left as food for birds. Following the old gallows came the patent drop. Even this did not satisfy. The convulsions and contortions of the doomed were too sickening for public gaze. There was a compromise. A strip of black cloth was fastened around the scaffold, so that only the head and shoulders of the condemned could be seen. The agonies of death were thus for the special delectation of the gaze of JACK KETCH, who could pull the legs of the culprit unseen if he did not die readily. Then followed a further step of reform—copying American institutions—the introduction of private executions.

The first victim was a youth of eighteen years of age. It seems positively cruel to hang one so young, whether in private or public; for at that age the senses and intellect can scarcely be said to be developed. England, with her boasted Christianity, might have found some old hardened criminal to inaugurate private executions, instead of wreaking vengeance on a mere boy. That fact should weigh heavily with the advocates for the abolition of death punishments. The boy had murdered a station master; a very horrid crime, but hanging the youth did not bring the station master to life or reform the criminal, and society might have been just as effectually protected short of his death. That a boy of only eighteen years should be the first to suffer under the new regulation, shows the necessity for the practice of Christianity in the treatment of criminals, rather than the enforcement of the Draconic Code, written in blood.

Fine example for the nation claiming to stand so high in Cristian ethics to set to the world! Murder is murder, whether in public or private; and the division of responsibility, the only balm after the deed is done, alters not the crime in the view of the Recording Angel, whose governing mandates are from the Source of Mercy. Let the old and slowly traveling world go to higher teachings, finding more suitable inauguration in new methods of execution than in putting forth the dreadful majesty of offended law against one so young.

It is time America took a step in advance of such brutal example. We have brought our Transatlantic cousins to private executions; let us lead them to the higher duties devolving on nations, by abolishing death punishments altogether. We should do so as duty. The object of punishment should be to reform the offender and protect society. Legal strangulation puts the first forever out of reach, and it is a cowardly society that demands the death of a man or woman to insure its own safety. There is a higher argument: the want of authority to take human life. The Gospel does not bid it, and an appeal to the Mosaic testimony is powerless, since so many of the observances inculcated by that ancient worthy are treated as obsolete.

Why the most cruel of all the teachings of Moses should have sway, with Christian nations is one of those perplexing puzzles that polemics cannot decide. Executions are barbarous and impolitic. They answer not the purpose intended. They do not deter others from crime. Their horrors are still patent through the graphic sketching of reportorial skill. Even reading the last sad scenes in the life of a criminal, how he went up and how he fell; how he behaved and how he died, fosters murderous qualities in those wickedly disposed. If hanging a mortal is unfit for the public gaze, how can private hanging be a thing of such excellence? Thus private executions stay not base mortals from commission of capital offenses. They find refuge in comparisons, and say they will die as game as some notorious scoundrel whose end the papers duly emblazon, as if a murderer could realize more of the secrets of the unknown in his last moments than a good Christian who dies, like MR. STEVENS, surrounded by compassionate and loving friends.

Executions are a blotch on Christian civilization. To say we cannot cure criminals is no excuse for hanging them. It may be said that hanging is really more merciful than life confinement. That is not the question. Life is full of mysteries. While so little is known of the workings of Eternal Providence with the human soul, taking care criminals cannot commit other atrocious crimes, and making them, by industry, provide in their life confinement for their own support, let us inaugurate the more terrible punishment. Leave them to their conscience in solitude, that the still small voice may teach them how grieviously they have sinned, and bring them by life repentance to mental peace, the calm foretaste of immortality.

TO WHAT END?

One would naturally suppose that, after what the country has experienced, no one need be cautioned against traitors. The words spoken, and spirit manifested by all the leaders of the rebellion, taken in connection with the fact that with a ticket of their own, and a party submissive to their dictation, they lead the opposition against GRANT, should at once command for him the support of all true and loyal men. The threats, acts of violence, offensive boasts, and other belligerent manifestations on the part of Southern leaders, preceding the firing on Sumter, were not so well calculated to alarm the patriot as what we every day see and hear from the supporters of SEYMOUR and BLAIR. Another rebellion is openly threatened and in secret is being plotted. Say, if you will, not all that is said is meant, and not half will be attempted—is not that half too much? The solemn fact is, that underlying the SEYMOUR and BLAIR ticket is a purpose just as reprehensible as the rebellion. On all sides—everywhere—one thing is to be seen and heard, *refusal to acquiesce in the verdict of the war.* The old rebel leaders, now restored to the leadership of the Democratic party, more frank than discreet, do not hesitate to declare that "in the election of SEYMOUR and BLAIR will be won everything for which the South fought." From every stump in the South is this proclaimed, and from no part of the North is the voice of a single Democrat raised to deny it. We certainly do hear Northern Democrats cautioning their brethren in the South, lest by imprudence in promulgating their wishes and intentions they defeat them; but from no quarter do we hear the faintest denial as to what they are. It took the first shot fired in the bombardment of Sumter to arouse the loyal people to the real intentions of the traitors. But now their intentions are openly proclaimed by themselves, by their Convention and their candidates. As plainly as words can be framed into sentences, the Democratic Convention pronounces the legislation rendered necessary by the war null and void. BLAIR'S letter, every where accepted as the true interpretation of the platform, says that the first duty of the Democratic President will be to forcibly overturn and drive out with the bayonet the Southern State Governments. WADE HAMPTON has recently declared that in a conference with the Southern rebel and Northern Democratic leaders in Tammany Hall, it was agreed that the old state of things in the South should be restored, "as they existed before the war." These and many other similar avowals, which go to establish as conclusively as anything can, the intention of wiping out the verdict of the war and winning what the South fought for, stand unchallenged by the Democratic press and orators of the party in the North, and, therefore, are to to be accepted in their broadest sense as declaring the purpose of the party in seeking power, and the policy that will be pursued after obtaining it.

Not in our history was the policy of a party seeking to obtain possession of the Government offices ever more distinctly set forth. The supporters of POLK did not more distinctly declare for the annexation of TEXAS, nor the supporters of BUCHANAN for the Kansas-Nebraska bill. If the letters of BLAIR, the speeches of HAMPTON, TOOMBS, VANCE, COBB and others do not correctly foreshadow the policy of Mr. SEYMOUR, why does not he for himself or some one for him distinctly say so? There is not the slightest pretense that they do not; on the contrary, we find the Pittsburgh *Post* and other Democratic journals declaring that they do.

To men of right instincts no argument as to their duty need be addressed. These old rebel leaders and sympathizing Democratic leaders are bold, and even reckless, in the belief that the country will submit to almost anything, even to losing the fruits of the war, acquiescence in the rebellion, the turning back of the wheels of progress and a return to "the condition that existed before the war," to obtain a change. It was this belief that led the Tammany Convention to go over entirely to the rebels and the South, reject HANCOCK, HENDRICKS, and other war Democrats, and take up SEYMOUR, the steady supporter of the rebellion, and Chairman of the Convention that in 1864 declared the war a failure and that it should be stopped by acknowledging the independence of the Confederacy. Whatever the extent of the desire for a change may be, we shall reject the idea that it is as strong as the rebel and Democratic leaders have assumed.

THE MODERN SPHYNX.

The European press is sadly puzzled to understand the last speech of NAPOLEON. What does it mean? This is the inquiry addressed to readers; and writers are busy in dissecting the short utterance to find if possible the key to unlock the mystery. This kind of guessing concerning NAPOLEON has become common. To such an extent has it been indulged in, that if His Majesty should utter the merest commonplace sentence, critics would find some hidden meaning and forthwith proceed to guess and calculate on the shallowest hypothesis. This must flatter the vanity of NAPOLEON considerably. He has written the life of CÆSAR with a view to show that he is the modern one; and VICTOR HUGO and a host of free men have not failed to indulge in sarcasm at his expense. The speech means nothing to our judgment, unless what we stated yesterday, that the Divine protection for France meant, in the estimation of the Emperor, safety and rule for himself.

To mould circumstances to his will, NAPOLEON has allied to his dynasty the moral power of England. That has given him greater security than all his legions. It was the want of that which imparted in stability to the first three years of his stolen power. Having that he feels secure, unless from the attacks of private assassins. The doom of ORSINI deters others from attempting a similar piece of madness; and it is a question with many how much or how little France would gain by the Emperor's death. It is certain that any violent termination of his reign would plunge France into a financial crisis, such as she scarcely ever felt before. Her people have not yet been educated to Republicanism. True, she has fine orators, poets, writers and thinkers, who keep alive the memory of liberty, and whose thoughts may any hour convulse the empire. The common people, those who by industry and frugality give life to France, are not prepared for the higher indulgences of liberty proclaimed by LAMARTINE and LOUIS BLANC. They have, hitherto, more especially in Paris, mistaken licentiousness for liberty; and in their desire to escape from priestcraft have trampled on immortal truths. And after all, Paris represents France. The working men of the capital have to be kept employed or there would be the cry "blood or bread;" and in a country where the conscription works so cruelly, soldiers cannot be trusted to carry out the will of a despot when the people are thoroughly roused.

In all changes to a Republic in France the transition has been too violent to last. The people have set about reforming the abuses of centuries in a day. They were too enthusiastic and volatile to wait patiently. Between the French and their neighbors across the channel there is a marked difference. One nation is plegmatic, the other inconstant; and NAPOLEON, knowing the leading traits of Frenchmen, may, with care, play the juggler with the destinies of the nation until he shall need empire no more.

Republics cannot be established or maintained by spasmodic efforts. Our own country is a standing example to the world of the truth of that assertion. Our fathers won our freedom after years of fighting, copied what was good from the government they left and cast the worthless aside. To preserve that independence has been a matter of education, deeply rooted and sincere. The French aspiration after liberty is not so enduring as that of the Anglo-Saxon race. Whatever, therefore, may be the meaning of the Emperor's speech, if it has any apart from his own selfishness, we must look for the lasting Republic to England, when she has educated her people before indulging a hope as to the continuance of liberty in France.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO AGRICULTURE.

There is, in the *Revolution* for August 13th, a fancy idea as to the employment of women. It is in a plea for the introduction of women to the agricultural and medical colleges. "As to the degradation of out-door labor, when man assigns to woman the endless routine of washing, ironing, cooking, and taking care of children, he has already given her the most monotonous and exhausting work of life. If our daughters were thrown on their own resources for support, we should much prefer that they should cultivate fruits and flowers, to teaching school on three hundred a year, or making shirts for fifty cents, shut up in unventilated rooms and overtaxing the whole nervous system. For those women who spend their time in strolling about the street, riding on horseback and driving in the Central Park, a choice of labor may be of little consequence; but when we think of the multitudes of beautiful girls who weave and stitch their tears and life blood into our wreaths and veils and flowing robes, into coats and hats for fathers, husbands and sons, we would implore those men who have the power to open their agricultural colleges to the future mothers of the Republic, that they may have out-door employments, and thus secure for themselves health, strength, virtue and independence, and for their sons sound minds in healthy bodies."

The thought is fine, but will not bear analyzation. What is to prevent woman from going to out of door labor if she wants? May she not be a market gardener, or a florist, rear as many fruits or flowers as she please? Who will hinder her from taking a spade, rake or hoe and going to day labor? It is the fineness of the thought that gives us an insight into what the writer means. Women want a scientific, agricultural education, so that they can direct what is to be done, while men do the work. They want to descant on flowers and fruits, while men do the pruning, grafting, weeding and gathering, unless a stray bouquet for a friend and a little fruit gathered to ornament the table. That is very fine. Woman wants an advantage. Who is to keep her while she is at college, who set her up in busines when her college training is over, if she has no friends to find her money?

The doctrine of the *Revolution* is that woman is not only equal to man but vastly superior. If that be so, cannot she enter the race with her competitor and beat him? German women make the best gardeners, raise the choicest flowers and fruits, and generally know more of actual agricultural life than half of those in agricultural schools and colleges. What is there, pray, to prevent women from starting in the line of competition with their sister Germans? They do not ask for admission to agricultural schools and colleges. They set to work and win independence while the writers in the *Revolution* are talking and writing about it.

Again, the fineness of the thought shows that woman wants to start with a great advantage. In other words, she wants to be master not only in her legitimate sphere, but to be able to lecture her *weaker* part, pardon the transposition, on what he should do while she orders.

It would not be amiss if some of the stringent advocates for all the fancied privileges of woman would start as market gardeners and farmers. We are not aware that there is any legal enactment to keep woman from agricultural schools and colleges. The study of fruits and flowers is open to her, and therefore the thought becomes merely a fancy picture without any intrinsic merit.

LAST WORDS OF A PATRIOT.

"Almost his last words were for his country." That will have to be written in history concerning the death of Mr STEVENS. In his dying moments he said, the three great questions of the time were Reconstruction, [illegible] and the Railway system. For Reconstruction he spoke nobly, and expressed the settled conviction that General GRANT would be elected and carry out the great work. Two colored brethren prayed with him; a Sister of Mercy administered the rite of Baptism, and the tired statesman slept that sleep from which there is no earthly waking.

It is common to attach importance to the last words of sane dying men. In diseases like that to which Mr. STEVENS succumbed, the mind generally is roused to more than ordinary intelligence shortly before death, and the views taken of life and its surroundings may be regarded as impartial and unimpassioned. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we refer to the prophetic sentence of the old veteran, that GRANT will be elected and will carry out the great Reconstruction acts. It sounds like the blessing and warning of old ISRAEL, comes at a time when its importance cannot be estimated too highly; and as it is read throughout the Union will infuse determination into the minds of loyal men to make the saying of MR. STEVENS a verity. If MR. STEVENS, about entering the unknown, where human passions and party spleen pale before higher and loftier aspirations, could feel so strongly what is for the good of the country, how much more should we, who have hopes of longer life, strive to realize the blessings the course of national safety he indicated will bring.

It is not puerile or effeminate to linger over the words of dying men. By that last prayer of CROMWELL, when the artillery of heaven was in full peal and the forests were shaken by a fierce storm, is he best known. He prayed then for his country, relying on Divine mercy for entrance into the great commonwealth, the mysteries of which form eloquent themes for men of learning and piety. Mr. STEVENS spent a great part of his life in seeking the freedom of the colored race, and his great soul was moved when representatives of that class found words of peace and benison for his last hours on earth.

To those who are left still to fight for progress and liberty, to whom are committed the destinies of this great nation, the last words of Mr. STEVENS will be sacred. There needed not the inspiration of a dying man to convince of the responsibility cast on the great party of progress to elect GRANT and carry out the reconstruction policy; but coming at this particular crisis, they will be hailed as of sacred import, and further nerve those who love the truth more firmly to battle for equal political rights.

THE WAY THEY DO IT DOWN THERE.

The SEYMOUR and BLAIR men in Texas, as in all the South, are a jolly set of fellows. They think nothing of killing a man—half a dozen as for that matter. For instance, a letter from Jefferson county, Texas, says:

"The mob of Ku Kluxers go the rounds every night. The morning question now is, 'What did the Ku Klux do last night?' They visited a shop last evening and killed one negro and beat another almost to death. The Loyal Leaguers say the negroes will stand, they would not abandon the Loyal League and join the Democratic Club. The negroes are badly frightened, not knowing which of them will be called upon next and killed. The mob of Ku Klux is composed chiefly of boys about town. It is understood who they are."

Another letter of subsequent date says:

"The killing goes bravely on. Last night two white men were killed at the same place where the negroes were the night before. There can be no doubt that the same party is doing it all. They can be identified, but those who know them are afraid to testify. Everybody knows who are the guilty parties, and yet nothing is done. They feel that there are many who pass for good citizens who like to see it go on. Many have discharged from their employment all freedmen who have declined to join the Democratic Club. This has much to do with encouraging the young drinking and reckless men about town to do as they are doing—killing men every night. They can be seen every night in squads of eight or ten, armed to the teeth, on horseback. They have sworn to have the negroes. Things are terrible here, and getting worse. Every one asks in the morning, 'Who was killed last night?' 'How many?'"

Now what can be said for a cause or candidates that have the support of a vast body of men animated with the Ku Klux spirit? Means it nothing that the backbone of the SEYMOUR and BLAIR party is composed of this class?

THE New York correspondent of the Boston *Post* speaks despondingly of the prospect for securing for SEYMOUR and BLAIR support from the federal officeholders in New York. The writer says "the patronage of the Administration there is in the hands of men who will use it for GRANT." Those who hold the offices, he says, call themselves Conservatives, and take their cue "from SEWARD and the New York *Times*." The writer goes on to say:

"Their subordinates have, for the most part, been selected from the Conservative Republican ranks, and are, almost to a man, supporters of the Republican ticket. The proportion of Seymour Democrats in the Custom House, Postoffice and Revenue offices is not more than one in four. It is so much. Fully three-fourth of the Federal offices in this city are filled by men who have no idea that Grant will be elected, and who, to secure the favor of his managers, will do all they can quietly to help his election. In 1866 and '67, the Radicals said, as they say now, that the patronage of the Administration was against them—but while they said this they knew that it was not practicable for it to be so always. The same thing is being done now, and the Democrats have to fight, not only the Radicals openly in the field against them, but also the swarm of so-called Conservatives living on Federal pap."

All of which we are particularly glad to hear.

SEYMOUR, in his letter of acceptance said the rebel leaders were all submissiveness, having settled into the ways of peace and quietness. The truth of this remark had already been exemplified by the HAMPTONS, the COBBS, the TOOMBSES, and others; and we have now to add that shining patriot, the hero of Fort Pillow, General FORREST. At a late meeting of the Confederate officers in Nashville, he was the principal orator, and from his speech we make the following quotation:

"Troops would be called out. He was confident, too, that they would be backed by the Federal forces. President Johnson, notwithstanding all he and others had done for Grant, his price in the National Convention, had gone back upon the Democracy. He did not look for any help from him, but it mattered not how many were arrayed against him and his old comrades. He liked peace, but if war it must be, he